

Paddock, Robert

400 EAST 59TH STREET

NEW YORK CITY

December 14, 1937.

Dear Robert Spear:

Your very lovely note of yesterday has just this moment arrived. You are extraordinarily kind to take the time and strength to write so lovingly and appreciatively for my 30th Anniversary.

My last 15 years of comparative inactivity and retirement from the world give me no right to expect that anyone will remember what I did previously, even though there may be a few in the world who in those days long ago thought my work was of some value.

As you know, my original ambition, partly the result of your own inspiration, was to go to China and burn all my bridges behind me, giving up my American citizenship, asking for citizenship in China if they would grant it, and then probably marrying a native there and living as near as I could as the people would amongst whom I would work. As it was impossible for me to go at all, I became a Student Secretary for a year or two and then pitched in as a city missionary on the lower East and West Sides. In Eastern Oregon I attempted perhaps most of all to bring the already existing congregations into some sort of federation, even daring to hope that I might effect eventual unity. Insofar as the establishing of my own Episcopal group became more or less inevitable, I was determined that we take only those who belonged nowhere else and that we do only such work as the other churches approved of, and as we ourselves inside of that district could pay for. Eastern Oregon was already so over-churched that we resolved we would try to prevent the putting up of another building or the settling of

400 EAST 59TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

another minister, as was generally the case there were already too many competing, almost battling groups. Many times these little congregations fought each other, and their "preachers" did not speak to each other as they met at the post-office.

I feel sure that the devil must have had a good laugh as he cried out, "they think they are working for Christ; as a matter of fact I've been clever enough to get them to work for me." Put enough of these reminiscences.

I was so pleased at your writing me that I have been tempted to write you at great length.

My love to your dear wife. Praying that God may greatly bless you both and your children, I remain

Your devoted friend,

Robert Ladd

I rejoice in your
refinement - you have
well earned it -

Parrish, J.

J. SCOTT PARRISH
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

My dear Robert—

I can never convey
to you in words what the presence
of your wife & you, in our home,
has meant to Edith & me this week.
You came when we were deeply
troubled over the affairs in France
Roomant— You have each comforted
our souls & strengthened our faith,
so that, relying on God & with His
help, we can carry on, trusting

in His love and watchful care of
the dear church, of which we are
a part.

With the enclosed check, which I
give you with my love, may I ask
you to get some books or something
you may want.

God bless you for your ministry —
your Co-act, which has been such
a wonderful blessing to each one
who has heard you.

Affec. yours any & all,
Scot

Feb. 26, 1957.

RECEIVED

DEC 9 1918

Mr. Speer

Charlotte van der Veen

Box 405, Townsend, Montana,
December 4, 1918.

Mr. Robert E. Speer,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Speer:

Your letter of the twenty-second and the second copy of your little book have both reached me safely, and I thank you for them both. I read the book under strange and sad circumstances. For six weeks we have been having a vacation because of the "flu," and nurses were so in demand that I have been doing what I could to help out. I think in my last I told you a little about my first case. The poor little woman died, and we took the wee baby here to the parsonage, where I live this year, and on its twelfth day it joined its mother, dying, as she did, of this deadly kind of pneumonia that follows "flu." In my next case I was more fortunate and brought my patients both through. But the next was the most tragic one of them all, for it was the hopeless case of a "prodigal son." He was a young fellow of twenty-nine that had been a hanger-on in the community for a couple of years, drinking and "wasting his substance." He was brought to a lodging house by his drunken "pals" when they realised he was sick, but none of them offered to nurse him, and

the good people that kept the lodging house could not care for him day and night and do the work their restaurant and house required. I dreaded the case, for I felt unable to cope with a delirious man and a man of that type at that. But when I heard that the men of the town seemed afraid to and especially when I heard that he came from Michigan and noted that the name sounded Dutch,--I felt constrained to do what I could. So I was with him the last two nights, and a pitiful experience it was. He had told Mrs. Webb that his mother had sent him money (a pitiful twenty-three dollars, which betrayed to me how she had scrimped and saved to get it) a year since with which to come home, and he confessed that he had not even written her since. My heart ached when I thought of her receiving our pitiful telegrams as her first word from him in so long. Motherhood can be a tragic thing. I wrote her after it was over and promised to come see her when I was in Michigan next summer, and such a pathetic and illiterate reply as came to me the other day.

So you can imagine me sitting all alone in that cheap lodging house, muffled in my mask, listening to the tortured breathing of that poor fellow, and keeping myself awake with your book! I think the very sight of the book will always recall it all to me. I was in a serious mood and quite ready to read a serious book, and that it truly is.

I think I may have told you early in our acquaintance of that one thing that I feel so sure that I should enjoy to write, you say that you were saying in print in the most satisfying fashion things that had been troubling their way through my brain or urging their way through my soul though I had not your fine gift of saying them in elegant fashion. It seems to me as though the things you say in that little book, especially in its last chapter, have been clanking my whole being for weeks and months. I am unutterably touched when I see how the very ends of the earth are looking to us for succor, championship, ideals. And then when in the midst of these solemn days I see some new exhibition in human nature around me, and most painfully in my own heart, of our selfishness, our shallowness, our greed, our narrowness of vision, I am humbled beyond words to tell. I think I have understood what searching of soul and confession of sin both for myself individually and for those corporate bodies of which I am a part, my nation, my church, my race, mean as never before in all my life. What an unutterable opportunity is opening before us all, and are we going to measure up? Or shall we miserably fail as the Christian church has failed in other critical times in history and set back the coming of the kingdom more than any of us can compute? I have never forgotten the first time that I was set thinking by a missionary (I think one of the Chamberlains); it may have been Samuel Zwemer, about the

church council that spent its energies in stupid wrangling and theological controversy instead of in planning their missionary offensive, and so gave Mohammedanism its opportunity.

The thing has been done over and over again, and I am praying that we shall not throw away this great opportunity in like fashion. I realize that as a race, a nation, a church, we shall not be greater in spirit and broader in vision and more abandoned in self sacrifice and service than we as individual members are. So I find myself mentally, lifting my soul and doing much praying that we all may awake and see and respond. I feel that your little book must do much to answer those prayers of mine, and though I cannot this year send out many copies of it, I shall send out many prayers with the copies that are sent out by others. I cannot write a book like that, but, thank God, I may wing it with prayers. I have come at last to the place where almost daily I thank God for the experiences, some strenuous, many of them exceedingly bitter at the time, that have taught me some of the secrets of prayer. I feel the value of the power to pray more and more and am grateful to be called to that ministry. One can use it when no other service is at all possible. I may pray without ceasing for those who would not let me talk with them. For an instance, one could not pierce that poor fellow's delirium with talk about his soul, but one could fill the night hours with prayer for that soul.

5.

Well, I must stop. My dear sister must write first day
later, and I must not unduly tire you and tax your time.

I hope both Elliott and Margaret make a complete recovery. The period of convalescence is the time to watch, they say, for it is in relapse that this disease is so often fatal. I trust all the rest of you escape. All of my dear ones have so far as I know. We have begun school here again, but do not know how long we can continue our teaching. All through the state the lid has had to be clamped down again after being raised, and the hills about us are full of cases. I was taken over the mountains to a little mining town to nurse in a family of six living in a three-room log cabin, all of whom had it. That was real work! You should have seen me hauling in wood and coal and water, doing a washing and ironing, and so on.

Now, please, do not get too tired. That lays one so easily open to the sneezing germ. You may be no more valuable than other people, but a number of us think you are! So for our sakes look after yourself!

My dear love to Mrs. Spear. She will agree with my last paragraph, I know, and it applies to her, too.

Faithfully and gratefully,

Charlotte van der Veer.

I am glad you met Dr. Hastings. He is a most lovable and admirable man. He is not a great preacher, but a thoroughly good one, and as a pastor he is almost ideal. His spirit is so sunny, so sane and sweet, and with all his untiring good nature he is not a man of straw. I was always interested to see how definitely he controlled a situation and how utterly he refused to be imposed upon or nosed about. His wife is a lovely woman, the daughter of a home missionary in Iowa, I believe. It seems to me her name was Bailey. Their son Eugene was at Princeton when the war broke out, and I presume will return there when he is mustered out.

I am writing this "the morning after." Such marvelous weather. I had no fire in my room all day yesterday, and wrote all evening here quite comfortably, and now I am sitting writing without fire and with an open window beside me.

S. D. V.

October 22 37 Parsons, Mrs. Sarah
Dr. L. L. L. 07

I want to be conscious of God with me, and to be so wholly in His
care that He will have all my desires and purposes in His control, and rule
and reign over me, and all I say and do and think. That He will use me
in His work, and that I realize He is using me and be grateful that I have
a part in His plans and in His pattern that He weaves in life's great loom
of myriad hues of like threads that He gathers from the works of the souls of
men.

If I can be an intercessor and help in that way. May I give myself so
wisely, that my duties living with Him as captain of my boat that I will sail
life's sea, all boisterous or calm waves (as it may be), free from doubt.

I want to live daily so close to him that he will plant my feet on that firm
safe rock of faith.

"Lord, strengthen me that while I stand, firm on the Rock and strong in love
I may stretch out a loving hand, To wrestlers with the ^{troublesome} sea."
That is what you people do, and oh, that I might do that. I want to be strong
in the Lord and in the power of His might. To be strong and feel strong, and be
firm for what He assures me is right and nothing ever to me, and to be con-
scious of being a part of the great machinery of Christian workers and to live
the spirit filled abundant life.

On times past, even amidst the city throngs, I've felt that apartness with God,
apart with him and He a shield over the cargo of my life boat, cargo of the welfare
of other lives, especially those bound up in my life by links of God's making.

God knows the weak links in my life, He can strengthen. Why I fail I do not
know but I have failed God so often, in a certain call, that I find no rest from
fretting, at times the remorse seems greater than I can bear. Pray that I be
calm and let God still this fretting in my life by causing me to never, never
fail again this call, this duty, that I find comfort in His assurance, that
I, make peace with God, about this one thing, first.

There is an all but uncontrollable urge, I want to, not only know where God
wants me to be, but to be there, and to do what He wants me to do. I have always
been so "withered": wilt and droop at every adverse wind. Oh, for "spring, spirit" and
courage, subitaneous and continual. I want to rejoice in working, not only
for God, but with him. If I will not fail in the one greatest duty, that
He has, and could assign me, then I will not fail in the other.

On your study alone with God, or around your fireside with loved ones remember
me, in all this for it is not a selfish request, but for God and humanity's
sake. That God may be glorified through me.

May the troubled heart find a heart comforting home in me.

I know you have the mass to deal with, but know so that you
will not forget an individual & I know you are a power in
God's hands.

Mrs. Sarah Parsons,
Brington, Texas.

Springtown, Texas,

Parsons, Sarah

December 12 '33

Dear Dr. & Mrs. Speer,

I am glad to know that people like you are praying for me. Your lifes work has made a firm ground for you stand on in hours of the evening of your life & I know God's comfort is ever yours.

There is something that my soul has sorrowed over for so long, & I can just realize that it is in God's hands for His solution, I've tried to place it in His hands. It is all that I can do now, ask Him, for me, that He is & will solve this, His time, His way, His will. Pray too that I will have the right attitude about it all, that God cause me to have the right attitude & right activities & right responses.

I want to know God has my heart desires & my aims & efforts in His care & control, & I, & all that I have & am to be in His controlling power, I want more & more to realize this.

I appreciated your letter & ask a continuation of your prayers. I don't want to do anything to defeat my desires & efforts that are according to His will & I don't want to be afraid of defeat from other powers & sources, but to know that God's power & way & will, is winning for right.

May the coming holidays bring you unbounded joys & rich blessings.

I know "the peace of God abides abides with you for ever!"

I just want you to know I appreciate your prayers & how they help, they will help me to not fail in work God gives me to do.

Mrs Sarah Parsons.

January 2, 1936

Rev' William Paton
National Christian Council of India
Nelson Square,
Nagpur, C.P., India

My dear Paton:

Your kind and thoughtful letter of December 5th from Hongkong is just received. I was sure that you could not have had any information ~~with regard~~ with regard to Elliott's death that was not already thoroughly known and I so advised the Massachusetts State police when they reported the conversation which you had on your steamer in crossing the Atlantic. The police are still baffled and are the more eager accordingly to follow up any clew that may present itself. We are in the same mystery now as we have been from the beginning with regard to who may have been the person who wrought this great evil, or what the motive may have been.

I have just come back from the Student Volunteer Convention in Indianapolis where there were some 3,000 present and where Archbishop Temple and Dr' Richard Roberts of Canada did great service. There was a good spirit in the group with none of the insurrectionary tendencies that displayed themselves at the preceding convention in Indianapolis twelve years ago and at the Convention in Des Moines. The tragic thing that emerges in all such conditions is the appalling ignorance as to Christianity and, indeed, as to the very basis of religion. The faculty of many of our American Colleges and Universities will have a vast deal to answer for in the judgment day.

Jesse Wilson who has been a very faithful and efficient secretary of the Volunteer Movement is withdrawing to take up work with the Baptist Foreign Mission Board and it will be difficult to fill his place. Fay Campbell of Yale has been pressed earnestly to consider it.

I trust that you are having a satisfactory trip. I have heard something of the information you gathered in Manchuko and I know that you have been in touch with the uncertainties and anxieties of the missionaries in North China. Our daughter Margaret wrote, I think of seeing you in Peiping.

Dr. Datta left shortly before Christmas. We had many helpful conferences here and did all that we could to make his visit profitable but we have not been able to get any financial response to the appeals in behalf of the Christian colleges in India, nor, indeed, has the China campaign fared any better.

With warm regard,

Very cordially yours,

RES:B

on

Phillips, Ethel C.
54 Magnolia Avenue,
Jersey City, N. J.

My dear Dr. Spear,

I am taking great
pleasure in sending to
you a little book which
I have written called
Christmas Light. —

Story of the first Christ-
mas at Bethlehem —

My only excuse for
intruding it upon you

attention is that it was
suggested by a poem
which you quote in your
book. John's Gospel, the
poem beginning "Light
of the world, the world
is dark about Thee."
I have to thank you
not only for introducing
me to this poem, but
also for your book.

which has proved of in-
measurable help to me.
So, as I say, I take
a peculiar pleasure
in sending my book
to you -

May I tell you, as I
have written you before,
how keenly I look for-
ward every year to
your July services in

The Fifth Avenue
Presbyterian Church,
and how much they
have come to mean
to me?

Very sincerely yours,
Esther Culvert Phillips

October 9th, 1922.

Geo ^{Henry} ~~Henry~~ Ray

JK

FLORAL GARDENS
3 SUNRISE AVE.
AMHERST, VIRGINIA
PEONIES

IRISES

GLADOLI

RECEIVED
FEB 7 - 1929

Dr Robert E. Speer, New York -

My dear Dr Speer: I hand you herewith
my views on the Smith Candidacy for
the Presidency. As you are in
position to judge the matter closely,
I shall be glad to have your
views of Governor Smith as a
prospective president -

Thanking you in advance for
any information you may give me
in the matter, I am

Sincerely yours

Geo Henry Ray -

Governor Smith

And The South

To the Editor of the Amherst New Era-Progress:—

Sir:

We read with interest an address by Dr. J. F. Peake of Randolph Macon Womans College, before the Woman's Club of Lynchburg, on the present political situation. We gather that Dr. Peake is favorable to Herbert Hoover for president and against Governor Smith. Hoover once had a chance to run as a Democrat but he chose the other side. Now we "do not choose" to run with Hoover.

We note that Dr. Peake says: "These leaders seem to take it for granted that any Democrat will carry the solid South. They assume that the voters of the South are not guided by any principle but that they vote as blind partisans. Perhaps it would be a good thing to nominate Governor Smith in order to prove whether there is any truth in this slander."

We believe that Smith, if nominated will have the support of the solid South and that in obedience to a principle deeper than any principle of church affiliation or of prohibition. We will vote for Smith because he is a Democrat.

Here is the way we figure it. The Republican party made every possible effort in every way to make our former negro slaves the masters of their former owners. No greater crime has been committed in history except when the Russian peasant split the throat of every white collar man in Russia.

The people of the South do not fear that Smith will change the eighteenth amendment, even if he wants to change it. We will not let him change it. Seven States can veto the change and we hold the balance of power. Our position is this: We will not repeal the eighteenth amendment and no other group shall change it. We will nullify the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments and there is nothing any other group can do about it. We hold these positions for exactly the same reason. We will not be ruled by negroes and we will not allow saloons to furnish negroes with liquor. There is the principle that will govern the people of the South in the next election, as Dr. Peake will see.

Smith, as an avowed modificationist, will uphold the law as long as it is law. Can we imagine Smith in a state paper, dismissing the matter of prohibition with this inane and futile saying, "if everybody obeyed the prohibition law, there would be no prohibition issue?"

We like to watch the lightening and love to hear the thunder. Our eyes are longing to see the flash of Smith's lightening on the morass of Republican corruption and our ears are itching to hear the thunder of Smith's guns against the entrenchments of special privileges and against spiritual wickedness in high places.

In regard to Southern objection to Smith because he is a member of

the Catholic church, Senator Robinson said all that can be said in truth and fairness when he replied to Senator Hefflin: "When our soldiers were falling by thousands in the Argonne, no one asked if they were Catholic or Protestant. Cardinal Mercier, God bless him, was a towering figure in the world war."

Is it not time, sir, that we people of the South stop challenging the fitness of a public servant because of the faith of his fathers by which he seeks to walk humbly with his God?

Geo. Henry Ray
— "A Democrat." —

Amherst, Va., Jan. 22, 1928.

Geo Henry Ray

FLORAL GARDENS

3 SUNRISE AVE.

AMHERST, VIRGINIA

PEONIES

IRISES

ack. 2/28/28 GLADOLI

2 - 25 - 28

Mr. Robt Z. Spear, New York

My dear Spear: I have you here with
a bit of my writing which may interest you
as a literary production if not as an
expression of political views.

Here is a little joke: Dr Massie
of Hampden-Hilney (professor Economics
and philosophy) as a young preacher
became engaged to Miss Grace
Mc Lochlin. He was holding a
prayer meeting one night in a
Church near her home, & she was
present. Another young buck
preacher brought his girl in whom

he had not yet persuaded to say 'yes' -
as they took their seats high up
in the synagogue. Mr. Massie
announced the hymn,

"How many dangers, toils and snares
I have already come
'Tis Grace has brought me safe thus far,
and Grace will take me home."

The young preacher mentioned said -
"Hee - hee," ^{and loved} + buried his face
in his hands -

Massie got his girl, he writes
The second preacher made his
landing, his dependent snow with
not -

Very truly

George Henry Ray -

Reed, J. Marvin

Lakeville Conn -

12/31 - 1937 -

Mr and Mrs Robert E. Speer -
My dear Neighbors and Friends -

It was indeed kind of
you to remember me with a
Christmas greeting. It has
been a long time since I read
the St. John Gospel - It was
back in my Sunday School days
no doubt. But I have now read
it again and will have to agree
and quote Phillips Brooks that
"I am far within the mark
when I say that all the armies

that ever marched and all the
navies that ever were built and
all the parliaments that ever sat
and all the kings that ever reigned
put together have not affected
the life of man upon this
earth as powerfully as has
"That Our Solitary Life"

Phillips Brooks.

I wish you a Happy New Year
and hope and trust it may
continue indefinitely -

Very Sincerely -
J. Marvin Reed.

Dictated 11/20/25

November 21, 1925

Mr. David W. Reitz,
136 South Chestnut St.,
Mount Carmel, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I am sorry to have been so long delayed in sending you an account of the expense involved in the repairing of my car which was damaged by the skidding of your car on October 24th, but I have not as yet received my car or the bill for repairs. The car has been all this time in the garage at Liverpool, undergoing repairs which have been delayed because of the necessity of getting parts to replace parts that were broken or hopelessly damaged. I trust that it will be possible to get the car by Thanksgiving time and I shall then report to you at once.

On looking over the typewritten account of the accident which I have sent you, I am inclined to think that the figure "50 yards" on the first page must have been intended for ~~20~~¹⁵ yards but I ~~did~~^{do} not have the written notes from which this typewritten statement was made.

Will you kindly let me know whether the above is the correct address to which to send you the memorandum of damages?

Very truly yours,

REX-KC

April 3, 1949

Mr. C. W. Ripley,
Lilly Building
Waterbury, Conn.

Dear Sir:

Will you tell me whether there is any prospect of a speedy settlement of the case of Edward McGinn and his claim for damages? The attachment issued on my property at Lakewood I believe still stands and I presume will stand until it is covered by a bond, or is extinguished by a termination of this case.

I supplied some time ago all information I had and such suggestions as I could make to Mr. Herman but have heard nothing further regarding the matter.

Very truly yours,

RWS/E

May 9, 1937

Reverend Richard M. Ritter:
Yenching University
Peking, China

My dear Mr. Ritter:

Your letter of April third with regard to Dr. Williams' death and the question of indemnities was received a few days ago. At the time you wrote you said that no detailed information as to the manner of his death had been received as yet but I presume by this time you have had full reports.

Some of the Peking people are now at home and we have had full accounts from Mr. Robson and Mr. Greers of their experiences, and full written statements from many others. The beautiful thing in their reports is the lack of all bitter feeling. They are full of gratitude for the outflow of kindness and affection toward them from the Chinese around them in Peking and the last afternoon before they left the Nationalist soldiers allowed their Chinese friends to come and see them and they came by the hundreds, bringing offerings, with the tears flowing down their cheeks as they expressed their horror at what had been done. Mr. Robson had a watch that a poor Chinese friend had insisted on his taking.

On the other hand the conduct of the soldiers, chiefly Hunan men, who did the looting was horrible beyond word in brutality and coarseness. There seemed to have been three different Nationalist armies - one which under Chang Chen set out deliberately to destroy and kill; another was opposed to any such course, and the third was indifferent. It has been a sad affair both for the missionaries and for the Nationalist cause. The peaceful and orderly occupation of Peking and fair treatment of the missionaries there, who, as you know, were ardent friends of the true Nationalist cause as any people on earth, would have helped to hold the Nationalist movement together and to secure for it the goodwill both of the foreigners and of the best Chinese.

With regard to indemnity - long before your letter was received we had reported to the State Department the traditional policy of our Board, stating that the Board would neither ask nor receive any indemnity on account of Dr. Williams' life. Nothing was said about indemnity for property destroyed as that was not in issue and it was recognized clearly of course that the Board could not control the action of relatives, but Mrs. Williams and is, of course, adverse to any demand for or payment of indemnity on account of her husband's death.

The whole indemnity question bristles with difficulties when approached on either the side of mercy and forgiveness or on the side of righteousness and justice. The Committee of Reference and Counsel is trying to gather material from all the Boards on the subject and Dr. Warnshuis has already collected quite a good deal with regard to the principles and

policies of Mission Boards in their past actions.

There is one point in your letter about which I have often heard missionary discussion. You suggest that if an indemnity was not paid for a missionary life then the Board would be obligated to offer to missionaries' families a sum equal to what it would have received in lieu of what it would have received in indemnities. I have heard this view advocated, but I have heard many oppose it - that a widow and children ought not to be on any other basis than the widow and children of a missionary who dies from disease and that they ought to be provided for on the very same basis. There is no reason why the former should be provided for by the interest on the \$50,000 or \$100,000. indemnity, and the latter on the basis applicable to all missionary families whose husbands fall in the service.

It is very interesting to see the very diverse and opposing grounds of opinion which the China situation is producing here at home. There are some who think that the Chinese government should be obliged to return all that its representatives have destroyed or that it has allowed to be destroyed. There are others who think that nothing of the sort should be done and that the work should be given up and no attempt made to re-establish it. It is uncertain yet as to how many there are who would be opposed to any indemnities and would be ready to supply the money needed in lieu of indemnities.

Of course for missionary bodies the one question alone is the question of what is right. Whatever is right ought to be done, whatever the cost or the consequences may be.

One of the fundamental questions which will come in for a good deal of discussion in the future will be the question of whether missionaries **should transfer** their citizenship to the land to which they go. At present that is the only way in which they can release themselves from the care and protection of their home government. All governments insist now that short of such transfer of citizenship a citizen cannot escape either his duties or his rights. He cannot contract them away; his government will ignore any disavowal that he may make; His only escape accordingly, if he wants to be freed absolutely of any home political actions, such as by seeking naturalization in the land to which he goes. At present I believe there is no provision for such naturalization in China, but ultimately I presume there will be. Then the problem will be one with regard to children; to the retention of sympathetic relationships with America; the standard of living and support, etc.

Of course the other solution and the proper one is for the establishment of absolute equality of security and justice and toleration, such as exists, for example between Canada and the United States.

We get good word from Margaret both by letter and by cable. She writes that the work is going steadily on at Yenching and that you have not had to leave and I trust that none of you may need to come away, and earnestly hope that the Changtung missionaries may be able to go back ere long to their stations. Work in Hunan is an impossibility.. Even Bishop Roots reports the utter uselessness of attempting anything as long as the present forces dominant in Hunan are in control.

Rev. Richard W. Ritter

- 3 -

Poor China is only beginning her economic and social difficulties which she will discover are infinitely greater than the political problems and with regard to which at present she is traveling the wrong road, choosing the paths as sure as truth is truth that are leading her astray. It may be that as George Sokolsky told me in Shanghai - everything in China must return to primitive chaos before it can be rebuilt. I had hoped that this would not be the case but that the constructive forces could hold fast what China had and build on **without** first tearing everything down.

I have sent out a number of copies of our deputation report but I am sending you another herewith. It is already somewhat out of date, as we foresaw that it would be, but the underlying principles are there, and the tendencies which we saw have developed exactly as seemed to us that they would.

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WWS/R

October 29, 1934
(Dict. Oct. 27)

Mr. A. E. Roberts,
Northfield Hotel,
East Northfield, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr. Roberts:

I enclose herewith an envelope with a coin
and a memorandum which was with some of Elliott's
papers. I presume that the letter in the files which
is referred to will be explanatory.

I am sorry for all the heavy anxieties which
must be hanging over you all in these days and in which
we so fully share.

Very cordially yours,

RES:AMW

OK
m

October 30, 1934
(Dict. Oct. 29)

Mr. Albert E. Roberts,
Northfield Hotel,
East Northfield, Massachusetts.

Dear Mr. Roberts:

I wonder if you could help us to protect Holly a little better in these difficult days. She is not at all well. For several days she has been confined to her bed by some heart trouble. The other night just as she was getting asleep she was called by the police on the telephone to be asked certain questions, with the result that she had a sleepless night. She is ready to do anything in her power, but she needs all the protection that we can give her. Mrs. Speer and I have been keeping Margot with us, and Mr. and Mrs. Welles have been helping to care for Eleanore, under the doctor's orders that Holly must have a complete rest and be as undisturbed as possible.

I am wondering also whether it would not be possible for us to have back some of the material which we furnished Mr. Johnson of the Massachusetts State Police on Friday, October 19, and which he took with him to Northfield. Probably the police will still wish to retain Elliott's diary, and it may be that they have found among the papers which we sent up some letters that may be of service to them. But most of the material, I imagine, would be of no use whatever, and we should be very glad to have this returned, especially the letters of condolence. Mrs. Speer has had no opportunity as yet to read these, and Holly has not had an opportunity to answer those which had come to her. I had hoped especially that we might have back those which had come from Scotland for use in connection with the memorial service on November 11.

^{other}
The material that I gave Mr. Johnson was in the following folders:

1. Elliott's notebooks of his lecture courses in Edinburgh
2. His sermon notes
3. Letters to him and from him while in Scotland
4. The family diary letters which he and Holly sent regarding their experiences in Scotland in 1931-32
5. Some papers belonging to his stay in Lafayette (2 folders)
6. The accounts of his visit to the English schools
7. Lists of books which he had prepared
8. A folder of a few miscellaneous letters
9. Some correspondence with his brother-in-law Henry Welles III
10. Some notes on educational problems
11. Some correspondence of '34
12. Letters of congratulation on his appointment as Headmaster
13. Letters regarding his work at Mount Hermon
14. Letters to and from old boys
15. Notes on his kindnesses to and interest in people
16. Several unanswered letters that were on his desk at the time of his death
17. Letters to and from the family
18. His work in Edinburgh in 1931-32.

As you can see, most of these would be of no help whatever to the police, while they are priceless to us and altogether essential to any preparation of a suitable memorial of his life.

Very cordially yours,

RES:AMW

Albert E. Roberts

The Northfield Schools

MOUNT HERMON SCHOOL · NORTHFIELD SEMINARY

East Northfield Massachusetts

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

December 26, 1934.

Doctor Robert E. Speer,
156 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Doctor Speer:

In line with your suggestions we have made the changes so that the outside cover of the brochure reads

"In Memoriam"
Elliott Speer.

Reference to the time and place of the service is carried on the first page. We have also changed the title of your address to read "Elliott Speer by his Father."

It is a matter of great disappointment to us that there has been so much delay but there are so many people to be consulted and not all have been as prompt in response to inquiries as you have.

When the book finally comes off the press as I hope it will in the early part of January I think you will be pleased with it and we shall be glad to set aside at least 500 copies for your personal use.

It may be desirable for you to have some of them mailed from here.

We are having 1000 printed on extra fine paper calculated to be sent by first-class mail; the others will carry the brief and inconspicuous paragraph required by the postal service which will enable us to take advantage of The Northfield Bulletin poundage rate of postage.

Our hearts and minds turned toward you all frequently yesterday and our faith was strengthened in the knowledge that even on Christmas Day with all that might have been you were still saying "God is Love."

Very cordially yours,

Albert E. Roberts

(Copy)

Cheshunt, Lodge,
Shillong, Assam,
The 8th July 1921.

Dear Dr. Lucas,

I have been asked to circulate the enclosed among a few friends who are likely to sign with us the letter of invitation to join the Bible League of India, Burmah and Ceylon, which is now being formed, and shall be very grateful if you will look over them. If in agreement will you very kindly let me know whether we may include your name among the signatures. For the present the Rev. J.I. MacDonald, B.M.S., Berhampore, District Ganjam, has promised to act as Honorary Secretary.

The deliberate attacks now being made upon the integrity of the Bible are such as to call for a united witness by those who still accept it from cover to cover as the Divinely Inspired Word of God, and I trust we can count upon your co-operation in this effort.

With kind regards, Yours in His happy service,

(Watkin R. Roberts)

(Supdt. Scripture gift Mission.)

P.S. I have written to Mr. Muckerjee and as soon as his reply comes to hand, will wire you re the Hindi M/ss of "Jesus is Coming".

(Copy)

Landaaur, U. P.
July 21, 1921.

Rev. Watkin R. Roberts,
Scripture Gift Mission,
Calcutta.

Dear Mr. Roberts:

Your letter inviting me to join the Bible League of India, Burmah, and Ceylon came duly to hand. I have read the paper accompanying the invitation which gives the reasons which have lead to the proposal to form the league. There is a statement in the paper "Very many young missionaries have already had their faith destroyed or their service for Christ rendered inoperative by the modern destructive criticism of the Bible."

I belong to the Presbyterian Mission which has more than one hundred and fifty missionaries in Western India, the United Provinces, and the Punjab. If I were called on, as I would be if I signed this paper, to name the young missionaries who have already had their faith destroyed or their service for Christ rendered inoperative by the modern destructive criticism of the Bible, I would be unable to bring that charge against even one of them, and so you see how impossible it is for me to sign such a serious charge against many young missionaries.

I have read the charges made in American papers against our young missionaries in China, that they have largely given up their faith in the inspiration of the Bible, and I have also read the reply of Dr. Robert E. Speer, secretary of our Board in New York, denying the charge.

Several years ago I gave my Pamphlet entitled "How the Death of Christ Differs from the Death of Prophets and Martyrs" to a missionary who was supposed to belong to the school of higher critics, and he not only commended the pamphlet, but read it as a sermon to a congregation to which he was ministering. Thirty years ago, a young missionary of my acquaintance was considered a higher critic, and yet he is today among the conservatives. I feel that we ought not to stir up controversy by instituting, even indirectly, discussions as to the orthodoxy or heterodoxy of our missionaries. Our Board in America certifies that they hold to the Bible as the word of God, and that they love the Lord Jesus as their Savior and Deliverer from sin.

I have no doubt that lack of prayer, and with it the failure to meditate day and night on the Scriptures as God's very message to us, and through us to others, are the chief reasons why our service of Christ is not far more fruitful than it is, but I do not think controversy is the way to make our younger brethren love the Scriptures and interpret them just as we do.

With great regard,

Yours sincerely,

(Copy)

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With great regard,

Yours sincerely,

J. H. Lucas

C.E. Scott.

From 6109 Columbia Ave
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. & Mrs. P.

156 7th



Helen Priscilla

With loving greetings

To Dr. Mrs. Speer

3rd Birthday (11 Sept. '37.)

Ssingtao.

D. R. Robertson

246th St. & Waldo Ave

Riverdale

Jan 1, 1926.

RECEIVED

JAN 4 - 1926

Mr. Speer

My dear Dr. Speer,

I thank you for your letter of 30th inst and shall make it convenient to call and see you on Saturday morning January 9. Meantime I may say that I have enjoyed the acquaintance of Mr Alfred Harding for a number of years. (I am also quite well known to Dr. Alexander, for although my membership is in the local Community Church at Douglaston I have very much enjoyed a connection with the First Church where my wife & I have been seat holders for some years.

Yours very truly
D. R. Robertson

Dr Rob C. Speer }

December 30, 1935

Mr. D. N. Robertson,
246th St. & Waldo Ave.,
Riverdale, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Robertson:

I was very glad to receive this morning your note of December 28th for which I was already prepared by Dr. Macartney's letter. I think his letter suggesting your name must have crossed a letter to him from me in which I asked him whether he knew of any one who might be qualified and available for our work.

I should be very glad indeed to see you and should like also to have you meet the Chairman of the Finance Committee of our Board, Mr. Alfred E. Marling, whose address is 118 East 36th St., New York City. I have already sent Mr. Marling Dr. Macartney's letter about you and am sending him your note, asking him to let you know when he might be able to see you.

Perhaps I ought to say that while no nomination of the new Treasurer has yet been made, the Finance Committee had already taken under consideration the name of one man before I received Dr. Macartney's letter. I am sure they are not committed in any way, however, and will have only one desire, namely, to find the man best fitted for the special place that needs to be filled.

The coming month is pretty well filled with missionary conferences of one kind and another but I expect to be here on Saturday, January 9th, if there is any chance of your being in town that morning. I shall be in the office at least until twelve o'clock. It is possible that Mr. Marling may be able to see you before then.

Very sincerely yours,

RES-KC

October 13, 1914

Mr. T. H. P. Sailer
Care of Mr. Henry H. Wallis, III,
75 Avenue Petain
Shanghai, China.

My dear Powers:

Ema and I are very grateful for the loving cablegram from you and Beth and I have just been writing Henry thanking him for his message and his letter which reached us as the first of all the letters from China. I have given Henry what information there is in regard to developments and no doubt he will share what I have written to him with you and Beth.

We brought Elliott's body down to Englewood the Sunday night after the tragedy and it is resting at Brookside in our plot next to Eleanor's grave. Little did we ever imagine that Elliott would be the next to be resting there.

The tributes that have poured in as to his influence and character have been amazing. No doubt the manner of his death has called forth expressions that otherwise might not have been made, but we have an unbelievable wealth of letters that have poured in from all over the country and from Europe, witnessing to the hold that he had gained on the affections of multitudes of people and to the large expectations which had been cherished with regard to his future work and influence.

The permanent plans of Holly and the children are still indefinite. It is clearly wise that they should have the present at the Croyden with Mr. and Mrs. Wallis. Neither Caroline nor Henry, however, is well and they are pretty well on now in years and though they have had amazing pluck I know that they are very much on Holly's mind. They are anxious, of course, to help her but she realizes that she must be nearby to help them.

The school problem for the children has been settled for the present in what seems a very happy way. The Spence School, which is nearby, has taken Eleanor and Margot, and Caroline seems to like her school at Greenwich. She is in town today and Ema is trying to persuade them all to go with her this afternoon to one of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas. They have been under a terrible strain and Eleanor, who, as you know, is a very reserved child, has been specially tested. Ema has had them out every day in ways that have relieved the strain. She or Holly takes them to School in the morning and brings them back at noon. Everything will work out as we go forward and we can rely on the love of God to do everything that can be done to atone for the effects of such a terrible deed of rebellion against God's will. I understand that good friends intend when they write that all this is part of God's will, but I don't believe that God is an accomplice in murder. I think he is limited in His power in the world

Dr T. H. P. Sailer

- 2 -

October 13, 1934

in which we live and that He must suffer vastly more than we do when He sees His loving and holy plans deliberately shattered by the evil will of man.

I have had lovely letters from some of the men in our Class, especially from John Toad and Bandy and Stanley Hughes and Les Mudge and Billy Mount. Perhaps John will have sent you a copy of his letter as new President of the Class with regard to the Class Dinner, which he is arranging for the evening of December 7th. I shall try to go but we shall miss you very much.

I have not seen Ned since the day that we were at his house when Elliott was laid to rest but I hear from him almost every day and I know how heavy are the burdens which he is bearing, not only of business cares but of sympathy with us.

With dearest love to you and Bebb from Emma and me

Affectionately yours,

RES:B

Emma and me

Wm P. Schell

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

MEMORANDUM

November 15, 1927.

FROM

Mr. Schell

TO

Mr. Speer

My dear Mr. Speer:

Thank you for your letter of the 9th returning the letter I received from Mr. Turner.

The question of his continuance with the Committee of Reference and Counsel came up again the other day at a meeting of the Executive Committee when Dr. Mott was present. There seemed to be a strong feeling not only that Turner should be asked to resign, but that his place on the International Missionary Council and as a delegate to the Jerusalem Conference be filled by the appointment of Stauffer. The matter, however, was held in abeyance at my suggestion until your Committee can deal with Turner, who, I understand, is now making his headquarters at the Hotel Margaret in Brooklyn. Every one seemed to feel that you, Dr. Mott and Dr. Chamberlain are the only ones who can deal adequately with the situation.

In regard to the trip to Jerusalem, I had thought of sailing on the "Adriatic" on February 25th, but as my sister is going with me and as she is rather delicate and finds it necessary to tie up to a conducted tour, I have reserved rooms for us on the "Mauretania" sailing February 21st, having discovered that the World Acquaintance Tours under the direction of Miss Schooley and Miss Taylor, formerly of the Y. W. C. A., has a small party for that boat. This will give me five days in Egypt and a week in the Holy Land before the meeting of the International Missionary Council. If, therefore, you can find it possible to time your visit to the Syria Mission for April 10-17, as suggested by the Mission, that would enable Mr. James M. Speers and me to accompany you to Syria. He and I could then leave Syria after spending three or four days there, and run over into Mesopotamia for three or four days before I hurry back to Constantinople to pick up my sister in Sofia or Trieste.

Very sincerely yours,

WPS:MCC

William P. Schell

Mr. Speer

November 19, 1927

Dictated 17th.

Mr. Schell

My dear Will,

I have your memorandum with regard to Mrs. Turner's presence in Brooklyn. I am sorry it is not possible for me to get into communication with her. I am out of the office all this week except today, and shall probably be away all of next week after Tuesday morning, and all the following week.

I am very much perplexed over this whole matter. I do not see what more I can say to Turner in the way of friendly and delicate suggestion and if the matter is to be dealt with on the other basis of firm notification that he cannot look forward to future service with the Committee of Reference and Counsel I am wondering whether the responsibility for dealing with him on that basis ought not to be taken over by others. At any rate, I certainly have been given no mandate either by the Committee of Reference and Counsel or by the the Sub-Committee to deal with Turner on these terms. Thus far, our only instructions have been to persuade him to accept some other opportunity for service. If now you and others feel that the matter must be carried beyond this, I should think the first thing to do is to have a meeting of our Sub-Committee. I am afraid I am out of any such meeting until December as I shall have to be away all the rest of this month. I should be ready to call a meeting then but, if you feel that an earlier meeting is desirable, will you not bring the Committee together and act as its Chairman, or have it designate some one else in my place?

Very cordially yours,

RES:C.

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.

156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

HOME BASE DEPARTMENT

WILLIAM P. SCHELL
MISS GERTRUDE SCHULTZ
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES
FRANCIS SHUNK DOWNS
ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

April 5th, 1929

Mr. Robert E. Speer
Rockledge
Lakeville
Connecticut

Dear Mr. Speer:

I do not want to bother you over Sunday, but I thought you might be interested in just a brief statement re the tense, dramatic and most unpleasant all-day meeting of the Operating Committee which was held in Philadelphia yesterday. Never have I gone through such an experience.

On Wednesday we discovered accidentally that the Chairman of the Committee had been in touch with Mr. Shipp in an effort to secure from him some special instructions which he could use as a club over our heads when we arrived in Philadelphia yesterday. Mr. Sibley, therefore, got into touch with Mr. Shipp, Dr. Master telephoned Mr. Barber, and Dr. Covert telegraphed Dr. Stone. When the Operating Committee met, Dr. Speer produced Mr. Shipp's letter which called upon the Operating Committee to nominate six District Secretaries and successors to Dr. W. R. Patterson and Dr. Weber. Thereupon Dr. Covert produced Dr. Stone's telegram advising no action, and Dr. Master reported on his telephone conversation with Mr. Barber. Dr. Speer was dumbfounded and greatly embarrassed. However, he persisted in trying to force the Committee to continue all of the officers of the General Council in their offices, and when we refused to take any action, he started a speech upbraiding the Boards. I raised the point of order, called him out of order and asked him to cease his attacks upon the Boards. He sat down, and that incident passed. Later in the day a number of similar occurrences took place, and in every one of them he tried to use his influence as Chairman to browbeat the Committee into doing what he wanted.

Finally I produced the private letter he wrote to "My dear Ex-Lake-Genevaites", as he calls them, and made the following comments:

1. That although ten officers of the Foreign Board had attended the Lake Geneva Conference, not one had received a copy of this letter.
2. That the letter had been sent out without authorization by either the Operating or Program and Field Activities Committees.

Mr. Robert E. Speer

-2-

April 5th, 1929

3. That the letter is entirely misleading in that it gives the impression that the General Council disciplined the Boards, that it has transferred the Promotional Work out of their hands, and that Dr. Speer and his associates have won a great victory. I remarked that I thought the letter was not only an unfair, but most unwise one, and that it is likely to do a great deal of harm both to the work of the Boards and to Dr. Speer himself.

The Secretaries of the other Boards supported me in this statement, and when Dr. Speer tried to defend his course of action, he had the Committee against him.

We adopted a motion asking the Program and Field Activities Committee to allow the Operating Committee to meet with them in joint session on Monday afternoon, probably at two o'clock. It is apparent to all of us that we can make no further progress until Dr. James H. Speer is gotten out of the picture, and we so reported to Mr. Shipp, Dr. Master and Dr. Covert. I am now convinced that most of our trouble has resulted from the anti-Board attitude of Dr. Speer and other members of his staff, and it is a marvel to me that we have been able to accomplish anything at all during the past few years. On Monday we will ask the Program and Field Activities Committee to prepare an official interpretation of its plan, and following that meeting some authentic publicity will be released to the Church, in an effort to counteract Dr. James H. Speer's letter.

You will find on your desk on your return, if you have not already seen them, copies of the letter Dr. James H. Speer wrote to the "Ex-Lake-Geneva-ites", and Dr. Bible's letter to me. Bible does not care to have any wide publicity given to his letter, but he does not object to having the facts brought out.

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

William P. Schell *sch*

WPS:deh

June 17, 1926

Mr. Newton Schenck,
Walnut Street,
Englewood, N.J.

My dear Mr. Schenck,

Mrs. Speer and I have come reluctantly to the conclusion that we ought, if possible, to dispose of our property in Englewood. The children are all gone now and Mrs. Speer is reluctant to go on with the household cares and our experience this last winter in New York has been such a relief to her that she does not want to go back to the burden of housekeeping. I have wondered whether by any possibility you would be interested in the property, or whether perhaps you have some friend who might be glad to come next door to you? Now that Mr. Messerole is buying the Dwight Jones place, the most desirable character of our neighborhood is the more definitely assured, and our property values ought to be secure, especially with what seems to be the very certain growth of Englewood in the near future.

There are a little less than two acres in my property, and it includes a strip running through to Cedar Street for sewage in case one wanted to sell off the wooded piece behind the house for building purposes.

I should be delighted if you and Mrs. Schenck were interest to consider the property. If not, and you know of any one who might be interested, I should be very grateful if you would let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

RES:C.

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

May 3, 1935

Dr. Speer Miss Schultz
Dr. McAfee Mr. Trull
Dr. Schell Mr. Mack
 Miss Paddock

Dear Friends:

Re Chinese Cooperation in Flood and Famine Relief

A recent statement by the China International Famine Relief Commission of Peiping indicates that the Chinese themselves have taken an increased proportion of the responsibility and support of flood and famine relief work. The statement reads:

"What is the place which an international organization should properly and usefully have in relief and prevention work in China? As a Chinese, I frankly recognize that the responsibility is my people's and my government's. It is not that of any other people. At the same time, we realize that our country is passing through a transition from the older to the new and with all the resulting internal and international crises which this brings, this is a period when some help from friends from other lands will not only be appreciated, but exceedingly helpful to us in more quickly overcoming our difficulties. To be very concrete, it is my judgment, and I believe the Commission's history bears this out, that the most helpful ways and the most multiplying in results would be for our friends to provide us, first, with a small number of western experts to continue and increase such leadership as we have received from Mr. John Earl Baker, Mr. D. W. Edwards, Mr. G. Findlay Andrew, and Major O. J. Todd; and, second, with a relatively small sum of money to be used every year as partial participation in various famine prevention projects, such as we have outlined above. I feel confident that, under this leadership and stimulus, our people would furnish the main part of the funds required and that very measurable progress would be made in solving the tremendous task of famine prevention in China.

I believe this is borne out by the Commission's experience. For example, in 1920-1921, \$37,000,000 of the relief money was spent by various organizations, of which only 38.7% came from abroad. Eleven years later, in the Yangtze flood relief, roughly speaking, \$73,000,000 has been administered, of which the maximum traceable to Western philanthropy is only 4% to 5%. This help from our foreign friends has been a stimulus leading to increased giving on the part of our people. It has already been shown that \$150,000 of American funds made possible the initiating of a \$2,500,000 program of cooperative credit societies in four provinces - a movement which promises to be of great benefit to our farmers. This is the kind of friendly cooperation which our people want and which will have multiplying results in meeting our problems."

Sincerely yours,



George T. Scott

GTS-NMF

R. E. Speer

Scott, G.

note enclosed for
Mr. Speer
Tel. office, 8/2/37

Q2

RANDOLPH HOTEL,

OXFORD.

TEL. 2251.

July 22

Dear Mr. Speer:-

We had the pleasure of
seeing you two fine daughters yester-
day. Margaret came over for
the conference & Patty drove her en-
route to London.

Both of them are as grand as
ever. - Patty up on her toes but Margaret
looks a little thin & tired. I told her
to have a good rest; she said she
lost weight with dysentery several
years ago & had not regained it; and
that she was "doing nothing now but
sleep & eat." Margaret Banner travelled
across Siberia with your Margaret &

expressed ~~surprise~~^{sur} when I said that
Margaret Spier didn't look too bushy.
"O, I think she is quite well; just tired."
- Vera & I both remarked that the expression
of Margaret's face & eyes is becoming
more like her mother's. And she is
also like her mother in holding Court
for the ladies of the Conference, including
the World's Y. W. which is here in force.
She has many friends who are delighted
to see her.

I tried to arrange for some of the
Board members to talk to Margaret about
the call to the Secretariatship, but engage-
ments are about three deep & I doubt if
they speak to her during her brief stay.
So I ventured to outline in a few minutes
the Committee's welcome, & hope for her service.
Congratulations to you & Mrs. Spier on the
two daughters, - that sort doesn't just
happen. Sincerely, George Scott

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

PROVISION FOR RETIRED MISSIONARIES OF THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH FROM 1920 to 1928.

By George T. Scott

The financial provision for a foreign missionary, retired from service on account of age or of disability or of widowhood, was prior to 1922 from the Board of Relief and Sustentation with occasional supplements from the Foreign Board or its friends; the funds of the Relief Board were not adequate for the support of a retired missionary unable to work for his support. The inadequacy of the provision forced many if not most missionaries to continue in salaried service on the foreign field even after it was recognized that they had been rendered largely unfit by age, ill health or other disabling factors.

In making provision for his own retirement a foreign missionary was in several ways at a disadvantage compared with a minister in the home church: 1) His basis of support was a modest one providing, at whatever age and in whatever position, only a moderate maintenance out of which little if any saving was possible. Such small saving as might be made from the salary was often if not generally called upon by the heart-rending needs of the people among whom the missionary worked. (2) Having no savings and being out of contact with life in the United States, a foreign missionary could not provide as many home ministers do a house to which to retire in old age. (3) The home pastor can generally go on earning for an extended period after the age at which the foreign missionary has probably lost his efficiency due to the hard and often unhealthful conditions in which the foreign missionary often lives.

In view of the inadequacy of the Relief grant for foreign missionary retirement and of the peculiar conditions of missionary life which affect retirement and its needs, a long and careful study of the situation was made. Consideration to missionary pensions

was given at the Post War Conference of the Foreign Board in Princeton, N.J. in June, 1920, the Conference being composed of elected delegates of all the Missions, of members and officers of the Foreign Board and of the Women's Foreign Board and of six members of the General Assembly's Commission on Chosen. The recommendation of the Post War Conference was as follows:

"That provision be made for the optional retirement of missionaries at the age of seventy, or earlier if circumstances render advisable, on an adequate pension scheme to be worked out by the Board, the missionary's subsequent place of residence to be determined in conference between him, the Mission, and the Board, so as to secure the highest degree of mutual advantage."

After consideration by the Executive Council and action by the Missions, the Foreign Board on March 6, 1922 took action based upon the Conference recommendation as follows:

"At the age of seventy (or after forty years of service on the field) all missionaries shall be freed from obligatory service and a retiring allowance shall be provided, equal to field salary while on the field, or home allowance if residing off the field, (inclusive of allowance for rent), the future place of residence whether on the field or in America, being decided in conference between the missionary, the Mission and the Board. When a Mission desires the missionary to continue service, the amount and kind of such work shall be determined in similar conference, so as to secure the highest degree of mutual advantage. In exceptional cases, retirement may take place before the age of seventy, the matter being raised by the missionary, the Mission or the Board and decided in conference between the three parties."

This practically inaugurated the Honorable Retirement Plan of the Foreign Board, which agreeably to its civil charter and with the approval of the Board of Relief and Sustentation, and with the approval of the General Assembly was officially established in 1922.

This Retirement Plan provided that, at seventy years of age or after forty years of service as a missionary under the Board, the basic financial salary or Home Allowance should continue, without any provision for residence, for medical care or other supplements. As missionary support is upon a modest maintenance basis adjusted to the necessities of each country, the living needs after retirement call for the continuance of the salary; the withdrawal at retirement of any provision for rent or medical care or children's allowances was and is a real reduction in the total provision for a missionary's maintenance. This Honorable Retirement Plan was acceptable to most missionaries although many, particularly in its early days, objected to being retired automatically and/or to the stoppage of rental and medical allowances.

The Honorable Retirement Plan seemed to meet the needs for age retirement, and for those disabled after considerable length of service. However, it soon became apparent that some standardized provision was needed for those disabled in the earlier years of service and for widows; this deficiency was met by special grants as occasion required. The Retirement Plan was being gradually perfected by experience and by actuarial advice so as to meet as fairly as possible both the peculiar conditions of foreign missionary service, the very high rate of withdrawal there-from, and other complicated factors. This Foreign Board Plan of pensioning its missionaries relieved the Board of Relief of the burden of responsibility for foreign missionaries that retired subsequent to the Plan's inauguration.

With the Foreign Board's system of pensions in operation with full approval of all concerned, the General Assembly in 1924 approved of the New Pension Plan of the then Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation. Upon recommendation by the Committee on Ministerial Relief and Sustentation and without the consent (I understand, without the knowledge) of the Board of Foreign Missions, the Assembly voted that the Foreign Board be "directed to arrange for such pensions for their commissioned and lay workers through the Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation." This sudden and unexpected action was as disquieting as it was amazing to the Foreign Board, which had its own pension system, fully approved in advance and at every important step by the Board of Relief and Sustentation. The system was in operation and was being constantly perfected to meet the exceptional conditions of foreign mission service.

This 1924 action by General Assembly led to frequent and extended conferences between representatives of the Relief Board and the Foreign Board. The Foreign Board sought to discover if its responsibilities to its missionaries could be met in a way satisfactory both to the Foreign Board and the missionaries by an adjustment of the Foreign Board's retirement plan with the proposed New Pension Plan which was to become operative about three years later. If such suitable combination of the two plans could not be satisfactorily effected, the Foreign Board would naturally request the General Assembly to allow it to continue its own Retirement Plan.

The inter-Board conferences resulted in a number of modifications of both plans, producing a blended and dual system which provided properly for the foreign missionary.

These adaptations, merging the two Plans, might be thought of as modifying the older Foreign Board's Plan to meet the projected New Service Pension Plan, or as modifying the future New Service Pension Plan to meet the Foreign Board Plan already in operation.

This joint agreement between the two Boards was based not only on certain Adaptations of the New Pension Plan, as e.g. of the percentage of premium for unmarried missionaries and of the return to the Foreign Board of its share of premium credit of a missionary withdrawing from service under the church, but also upon specific understandings and assurances given by the Pension Board to the Foreign Board and its missionaries of certain stated amounts of annuity at 65 years of age and of the amount of annuity increased by accumulations by the Pension Board each year thereafter until 70 years of age. Moreover the hope if not expectation was held out by the Pension Board that this amount of annuity would be minimal and would later be increased. Counting definitely upon the annuities stated at the ages specified and hoping for the increase suggested and with the various approved modifications of the New Pension Plan, the Foreign Board finally believed that it could properly transfer its obligations to its missionaries over to the new combined basis jointly worked out and agreed to by the two Boards. On the basis of this dual and mutual Agreement with Pension Board adjustments and assurances, the Foreign Board formally voted to enroll its missionaries in the New Service Pension Plan. The General Assembly in 1927 voted to "approve the action of the Board joining the New Service Pension Plan in behalf of the foreign missionaries under the modifications agreed upon between the Board of Relief and Sustentation and the Board of Foreign Missions, in order to make the plan applicable to the whole body of the church's missionaries." The "Adaptations" agreed upon by the Board of Relief and Sustentation with regard to foreign missionaries were, I understand, approved by the General Assembly Committee on Pensions. They were incorporated in the Foreign Board's printed General Letter # 26 of August 1, 1927 to the Missions, which entire letter (as also I believe such other General Letters regarding missionary pensions) was approved in full by the office of the Board of Pensions prior to its dispatch to the missionaries.

The somewhat involved matter of the supplemental annuities, to be paid by the Foreign Board to its retired missionaries in addition to their annuities from the Pension

Board, was thoroughly discussed between the two Boards and agreement reached which was incorporated in Foreign Board action of February 20, 1928 as follows:

"The Board and the Pension Board recognize the need of modifications to adjust the New Plan to the exceptional conditions of foreign service and to the Board's former Retirement Plan for its missionaries. The application of the Plan necessitates certain supplemental payments to the missionaries. The Board voted that until further action these supplements shall apply as follows: (1) Supplements will be granted only if, as and when the Pension Board Benefits do not fully meet the foreign missionary needs as formally recognized by the Foreign Board. All supplemental payments shall be made through the Board of Pensions and shall be charged to the current account of the Foreign Board. (2) The Age-Pension of a married couple shall be supplemented to the amount provided under the former Retirement Plan, \$ 1,800 a year, which will be available at 70 years of age and after at least 40 years of service recognized by the Board. If at 70 years of age there have been less than 40 years of service, the Pension will be such proportion of \$ 1,800 as the years of service bear to 40; i.e. $Y/40$ of \$ 1,800. The Age-Pension of single missionaries is considered satisfactory without supplement for retirement at 70 years of age and after 40 years of service. Missionaries entering service after April 1, 1927 shall also be enrolled under the Service Pension Plan but the Board holds itself free to make such supplements to their age pension as the future may demand for the adequate provision for the missionary."

The Board expected that little if any supplement would be necessary for missionaries entering Board service after April 1, 1927, because the accumulated pension at 70 years of age after at least 40 years of service (as set forth in the General Letters to the Missions August 1, 1927 and March 12, 1928) would be approximately adequate.

In regard to the establishment of a common salary basis for all foreign missionaries of \$ 2,000 for a married couple and of \$ 1,200 for a single missionary and in regard to the supplemental annuity payments, the General Secretary of the Board of Pensions (Dr. Master) wrote to the Board of Foreign Missions on October 20, 1928 in part as follows:

"After most careful and exhaustive study of the situation, it was agreed that \$ 2,000 for married couples and \$ 1,200 for single men and single women, was a fair and equitable salary basis for dues and pension benefits for foreign missionaries under the Service Pension Plan. The salary studies which we made at that time showed minimum salaries to the married men of \$ 1,392 with a maximum of \$ 2,250 and the average of \$ 1,680; for single women the minimum salary was \$ 756, the maximum \$ 1,260 and the average \$ 939. For single men the minimum was \$ 756 and the maximum \$ 1,400, the average salary \$ 967. It seems therefore that the figures decided upon -- \$ 2,000 and \$ 1,200 respectively -- were very just and reasonable figures, allowing a margin for future increases in salaries that were under contemplation.

"It would seem to me, therefore, that the Foreign Board would be entirely justified in taking the position that the retirement allowances to be made by the Board to those missionaries in service when the Service Pension Plan went into operation, would take into consideration the Church's share of the 70-year or 65-year annuity benefits provided to missionaries through the Sustentation Department, with a maximum benefit to married men of \$ 1,800 and to a single man or woman of \$ 1,000. Of course these amounts would be increased by the part of the Sustentation annuities provided by the members' own dues, so that it would be possible for a married man to receive a retiring allowance from all sources of \$ 1,800 supplemented by an additional \$ 100, if he has carried in force to maturity Sustentation membership entitling him to \$ 500 of annuity.

"In the event of disability, I think the disabled missionary should receive from our Board the several disability benefits from the Service Pension Plan and from the Sustentation, on the basis of membership in both departments, supplemented by any such additional allowances provided under the Foreign Board's Plan, taking into account the above limitations."

While missionaries objected to parts of the new interwoven plan of the two Boards, e.g. to paying premiums and to the change from 70 years of age or 40 years of service to 70 years of age and 40 years of service, yet these disadvantages to the missionary were virtually offset by better provision for the disabled and widows. In spite of heavy costs to the Foreign Board and its missionaries and of receiving smaller reimbursement than anticipated for missionary withdrawals from service under the church, and of the reduction (under protest) of the accumulated annuity, the Foreign Board has met in full its commitments under the mutual agreement with the Pension Board.

April 6, 1926.

Miss Margaret W. Shearman,
231 Winona Ave., Germantown, Pa.

My dear Daisy;

Emma gave me this morning your note telling of dear mother Susie's anxiety on account of Marnie. Please tell her to rest her dear heart. There has been a good deal of fighting round about Peking but I doubt whether there will be any fighting in the city and we haven't the least fear on account of any of the missionaries there. Marnie reports nothing but goodwill on the part of the Chinese on every side. This fighting is not really civil war. it is nothing but strife between the mercenary troops of military chieftains struggling for preeminence; it cannot go on forever. Of course, it is a dreadful thing that it should go on as it has been doing. I do not know how much of it is due to backing from Japan or Russia. I do not believe that the Japanese government is involved. The real trouble seems to be within China itself and sometimes I am tempted to think it would be far better for China to drop all this matter of negotiation with foreign governments and attend to conditions within, just as Japan did. She would soon find then that she was in a position to assert her full sovereignty, whereas now the recognition of that sovereignty from without would not create it at all. The tariff matter has now been arranged and the question of extra territoriality is in reality a very small question. Whatever reproach is involved in Chinese relationship with foreign nations it might be nominally lessened but it would not be actually affected in any great measure by the abolition of extra territoriality. That would still leave foreign commercial interests just about as strongly entrenched as they are now. What China needs is to go ahead and by her own internal development and progress fit herself for economic and political self-sovereignty.

Billy went back to Hotchkiss today and Patty returns to Bryn Mawr tomorrow. Emma talks of staying in town until May 15 and I know would be delighted to see you at any time, either before or after we get back to Englewood. She will be writing to you herself, however.

With dearest love to Susie and yourself,

Ever affectionately yours,

RES/JBG

Answered

Sibley, Adeline Webb 735 N. Belvedere -
Memphis, Tennessee -
n.d.

Dear Drs. and Mrs. Speer; -

This is not another letter to be answered. We do not want you to be burdened with letters, but before you leave the South, we want to send you our love and a promise that from now on there shall always be a prayer in our hearts for you and the work that you are doing in the world. We thank God for the uplift that you brought to Memphis, and for the inspiration that you gave us, and this we shall keep a-glow in our hearts for a long time to come. We do feel anxious lest you are giving yourselves too generously. If you only could have had a few days between Memphis and Mobile! Since you left, my husband and I have both spent hours writing down the different messages that you brought us. A copy of these we are sending first to our boy at Princeton, and then to distant friends in several different directions. I am sure others are doing the same as we have done. How wide-spreading are the great thoughts and "good news" that you are sharing with the world!

Sincerely yours
Adeline Webb Sibley.
(Mrs. Josiah Sibley)

Loco, Truck
205 to Prag.

Sibley, F.

COPY

JESSE VANDENBURGH - WHOLESALE GRAIN
516 Cotton-Grain Exchange Building
Oklahoma City, Okla.

February 27, 1933

F. E. Sibley, Sec'y of Finance,
Presbyterian Church, New York.

Dear Sir:

I am asking the Treasurer of the Second Presbyterian Church of Oklahoma City the privilege of sending the enclosed check for \$10 which we wish to go to the Board of Foreign Missions to the credit of the Second Presbyterian Church in order that I might give you a little history regarding this contribution.

This contribution was given to the church with the instructions that it go for Foreign Missions by Mrs. Maude Sullivan, 1636 N.W. 15th Street, Oklahoma City.

Sixteen years ago when her baby was one year old her husband tied a ten dollar gold piece to the baby's wrist as a birthday present and at the same time pleased the mother very much.

At that time conditions in this home were very satisfactory - a nice home, expensive clothes, positions and activity in social and church affairs.

A few years later the baby died with smallpox. Mrs. Sullivan also contracted the smallpox and came near dying at this same time. Later her husband fell from a capable respected citizen to a habitual drunkard and "dope" addict. He is now a vagabond in one of our southern states regardless as to all his family and friends.

Mrs. Sullivan is a victim of cancer so far advanced that we can hardly hope that she will be with us many days. In another month her sick benefit insurance will stop. She has one daughter at home who is working on a small salary which was reduced the past few weeks. Another younger daughter is placed in an orphan's home which has agreed to look after her until she is 18. She will have no resources after another month except what her daughter can give her on a very small salary. In her bed she is doing some needle work in hopes to make a few dollars that way.

As a faithful systematic steward she has arranged all affairs for her long journey except as to the disposition of this \$10 gold piece which she has carried and loved on account of the history connected with it. In all of her need it is too sacred for common things, so she gave it to me with instructions that it be used as indicated above, making it immortal and eternal as it might be used to influence lives and make personalities into the likeness of her Savior. Her life, amid all her affliction, is a testimony of the sustaining power of God. She says that these later days have been her best since she has come to realize values and all that friends have meant.

Pardon this long letter but as her S.S. Teacher, an Elder in her Church and a neighbor for about 20 years I am constrained to tell you the history of this contribution, with this one request. Will you acknowledge receipt of same direct to Mrs. Maude Sullivan, 1636 N.W. 15th Street, Oklahoma City, with some words of cheer which will mean so much to her in these last days if so it be God's will.

In gratitude for a Gospel that is sufficient in all circumstances and experiences of life, I am

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Jesse Vandenburg

Silsby, J. A.

COPIES:

170 West Marengo Ave.,
Pasadena, Cal.
Jan. 30, 1925

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
156 Fifth Ave.,
New York.

Dear Dr. Speer:

I have been reading your book "Of One Blood" and I want to thank you for it. My brother spent something like forty years of his life at Talladega, Ala., in work for the Negroes. My father also gave many years to service in connection with the American Missionary Association, first in Siam and afterwards in Alabama, and I have therefore taken a great interest in the Negroes, but always feeling glad that I belonged to a superior race - a race which God wanted to have help inferior races and educate and prepare them for heaven, and when I came to China it was with the feeling that I still belonged to a superior race, and while the Chinese were children of the One Heavenly Father, yet I did not feel that they were brethren and sisters in quite the same way as were those of the Caucasian race. I have been getting rid of that feeling more and more and your book has helped me to realize that my former position was not in accord with "scientific" or Christian revelation. It has helped me to feel more than ever before that a spirit of brotherhood toward all men of all races is the only correct position for a Christian man to take, and that race prejudice is one of the most inexcusable prejudices - at least as far as I myself am concerned. I therefore thank you for that book and I pray that it may be of great service in the cultivation of brotherly love and mutual respect among the people of America and the whole world.

The book is being used as the basis of much study and consideration out here in California.

Mrs. Silsby and I are enjoying greatly the days of rest for her and of opportunity in Pasadena. I am feeling well and am doing what I can to interest Californians in the work that God is doing in China.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) J. A. SILSBY

Smith, Florence E.

The Woman's Board of Foreign Missions
of the
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Miss Margaret E. Hodge, *President*
Mrs. Charles K. Roys, *General Secretary*
Miss Lucy Lepper, *Assistant Treasurer*

Casilla 811
Santiago, Chile,
January 31, 1922.

Dear Friend:-

Well, I have been back almost two months, but the time has sped like the wind. I had a great old, "welcome home"! I spent a week in Valparaiso, distributing my spoils-- Santa Claus made a sort of pack-horse of me this year, but it was great fun. I think, if the truth were told, that was half of the secret of my great welcome!! I had the great good fortune to get everything in free of duty, one of the Inspectors in the Customs House having recognized me as an erstwhile neighbor of his. My memory was not so long, I must confess. It seemed rather queer not to be remaining in Valparaiso, where I have spent so many years, but Santiago already seems like home, and I have not minded the heat at all. It is so inferior to what we get in New York and vicinity, that it seems nothing at all; and the nights are always cool enough for blankets. I wish you could see the fruit and the flowers! In Valparaiso, geraniums in four colors festoon the walls, nasturtiums and calla lilies grow wild, while the roses are beyond description, as also the fruit. We are in the midst of peach and melon time just now. The open fruit stands along the sidewalk and the flower market in the middle of the principal avenue, are very picturesque.

I think I told you that the Englewood friends had made it possible for me to have a little house of my own, and not have to live as an "adjunct" to some missionary family? Well, I have had the most extraordinary good fortune in finding just the dearest little house, apparently made to order, in a very desirable location. No doubt it would seem very odd to you, with its low one story, and rooms opening out on a patio, or court, but these courtyards can be made very attractive with bamboos and ferns planted in tubs, and I already have the promise of some. As mid-summer was said to be the best time to find a house, I set to work hunting one soon after my arrival, and by January 1st, was in possession. Then I had to frequent the ever-usual auction sales, to pick up my furniture. So many people come and go all the time, that everyone gets his furniture that way, unless he happens to be more or less of a millionaire. Some Americans who returned from the States last year, brought out all their furniture, not knowing that the Customs House had advanced duties 50 percent, so that their duties alone were over \$2000 gold! This little house has seven rooms, besides bath, kitchen, pantry and servant's toilet, electric light and gas for the kitchen stove. Everywhere here one has to furnish all the fixtures in the house, including bath-tubs, and when one moves, he takes everything with him. I have had a great old hunt for a bath, new ones being quite of sight as to price, and a second-hand ones not very desirable. But an English family is breaking up the last of February, and I have secured their tub, to my great glee.

We are within walking distance of the Pedagogical Institute of the University, and I expect to have three girls living with me when classes open in April, provided I can manage to get their rooms furnished by that time. The house is too small to take more. I have also been very fortunate in getting a very good maid-of-all-work, a middle-aged woman whom I have known for years, who besides being an excellent cook, is quite trustworthy, and can be left alone when I am off on my trips.

Tonight I leave for Angol, in the South, to attend the Christian Workers' Conference. The Methodist Mission purchased some two years ago, as one of their Centenary projects, a large and very fine farm, for an agricultural school, and in the summer time are turning it into a sort of Northfield. We all camp out in a big pine grove, and use the river as a wash basin. I have just been down to invest in a bathing-suit, having neglected to bring one with me. My reaction to prices here is very amusing. I daresay I should have paid \$10, for one at home without flinching, but 52.50 pesos seems a terrible price, although it is only \$5.25! I am to have one of the daily Bible Study periods during the Conference, and afterwards am expecting to visit our eight churches in the Central Valley on my way back, in the interests of New Era.

The first week in January I went down to Vina del Mar for the meeting of Presbytery and our New Era Convention, both of which are very successful. We made a feature this year of the Women's Department, having one of the big evening meetings presided over by a woman, and with only women speakers, and two meetings for women in the afternoon, with two women speakers at each session, and an open discussion of the themes afterwards. The general theme was "Some Problems of the Christian Home", and it was fine to see how freely they took part, and expressed their opinions. Ten years ago they would not have had any to express, and would not have dared cheep, if they had! But now they remind me of nothing so much as of a nest of fledglings, with beaks wide open for all the crumbs that fall. One of my first tasks is to be the preparation of a series of studies for the use of the Women's Leagues throughout the country this winter, which will be published in our weekly paper, pending the preparation of a text-book, which I hope I may have ready by September. I am thinking of starting them off on a Baby-Saving Campaign in a small way. They know that the babies die like flies here, but they don't know why, nor how to prevent it; and if the evangelical women in our churches and congregations get awakened to conditions, I believe the movement would spread. So many opportunities opening out before me, and such great ones, make me feel very dependent on the prayers of all my friends, for in truth "Who is sufficient for these things"?

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Florence E. Smith.

Itinerary and mailing list for Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Speer.

Leave New York for Vancouver via Montreal, July 29th.

Sail from Vancouver by SS "Empress of Canada", August 5th.

Arrive Yokohama August 15th - spend 3 weeks in Japan.

Address: c/o Rev. A. E. Reischauer, D.D., Woman's Christian College, Iogimura,
Tokyo-Fu, Japan.

Leave Japan about September 6th, visiting Seoul and Pyeng Yang on the way to Peking,
by rail via Mukden if trains are running, otherwise via Chemulpo by boat to Tientsin.

Mrs. Speer will probably remain in Peking with Margaret and should be addressed from
September 16 until November 1 - c/o Miss Margaret Bailey Speer, American Presbyterian
Mission, Peking, Chihli, China, - although this plan may be changed. Mail that
would reach Peking, however, any time between September 6 and November 1 should be
addressed to her there.

Mr. Speer will be in Peking and round about only from September 16 to September 27.
Until October 12 he will be in Shantung Province and mail that would reach Tsinan
during that period should be addressed to him there; - c/o Dr. Charles F. Johnson,
American Presbyterian Mission, Tsinan, Shantung, China.

From October 13 to October 31 Mr. Speer will be travelling in the interior of China,
ending with attending a conference in Nanking, October 25 to 31. All mail that
would reach Nanking between October 13 and 31 should be addressed to Mr. Speer
there, c/o Rev. J. S. Williams, D.D., Nanking University, Nanking, China.

During November Mr. Speer will be attending conferences in Canton, November 5 to 11,
and in Shanghai November 18 to 30. It is uncertain yet whether Mrs. Speer will
go to Canton, or to Manila. All mail for both Mr. and Mrs. Speer which will
reach China during the month of November should be sent to them - c/o Presbyterian
China Council, Room 519, Missions Building, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, China.

It is still uncertain whether they will sail from Shanghai on November 29 for Vancouver,
or several days later for San Francisco. Friends will be advised from China or
information can be obtained from Mr. Speer's office, Room 808 - 156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

R. E. Speer

Rolla Clayton

Ottawa, Kans.
April 28 1936

Ans. Mr. Robert E. Speer
Presb. Board of Foreign Missions
New York City.

W6

Dear Mr. Speer: -

Some years ago we met one night when you spoke at the Chicago Baptist Social Union. We talked just a moment about the family lineage. Since living in Kansas I have found much of interest in early Kansas life relating to the Speers. John J. Speer, Pioneer Anti-slavery editor of Lawrence, Kans. was a co-worker with John Brown of the Harper's Ferry incident. His brother, Joseph L. Speer was first Lieut Gov. of Kansas. They were born in New Castle Pa, I believe. Wm. S. Speer, a relative of theirs was U. S. Consul to Zanzibar during the Civil war. Henry Clay Speer, son of Wm. S. was State Supt of Public Instruction in Kansas 1881-85. He still lives in Redlands, California. He is the founder of the H. C. Speer & Sons Stock Broker firm of Chicago. Mr. W. L. Speer, Physician

Of Osawatomie, Kans., is another prominent scion of the family.

Are you able to give me the outlines of the family line? My conviction is that they are all parts of one family. I already have many fragments of the genealogy and if you have a family genealogy or could tell me where I could get it I should be very grateful to you.

My own part of the family came West into Kentucky, but being strongly anti-slavery, came up into Indiana where my father was born. Wm. S. Spear who was sent to Zanzibar was one of our line but I do not have exact information.

At present I am connected with Ottawa University as Vice President, our Baptist College of Kansas. Genealogy is my pastime.

Assuring you I shall greatly appreciate any information I am sincerely yours,

Rollo Clayton Spear
802 So. Cedar, Ottawa, Kans.

May 13, 1936
(Dict. May 8)

Mr. Rollo Clayton Speer,
Ottawa,
Kansas.

Dear Mr. Speer:

I am very much interested in your letter of April 28 with regard to your branch of the Speer family. I am afraid that we cannot establish any connection between your line and mine, at least on this side of the ocean. My grandfather Robert Speer came over from County Antrim in Northern Ireland in the early part of the last century and settled in Cassville, Pennsylvania. He died on a visit to the Lowden family in Fairfield, Iowa, Mrs. Lowden having been a sister of my grandfather. My greatgrandfather was John Speer, a farmer in Ballyrobert, a few miles from Belfast. Perhaps if your ancestors came from this same region in Ireland there may have been some family connection there.

I have no trace of the family back of my great-greatgrandfather, but the late Dr. William Speer of Washington, Pennsylvania, told me that he had traced back the Speers in Northern Ireland to a Covenantanter preacher of the name who had brought over his flock from Ayrshire in the days of Claverhouse.

Very cordially yours,

RE:AMW

FILING DEPT.

SEP 7 1922

SECRETARIES

September 5th, 1922

The Rev. M. W. Stackpole,
Andover, Mass.

My dear Mark,

I trust that you and Mrs. Stackpole have had a good summer with the boys and that everything is starting off hopefully in the school. Emma and I and Margaret and William spent August in Diamond Pond, in Northern New Hampshire. Elliott is working here in the city, and Constance was in Scotland. We came down last week, and Constance reached home on the "Cedric" on Sunday. Elliott and his wife have a little daughter, born on August 10th, whose coming has added a great dignity to the family life.

I want to ask your advice in behalf of one of my neighbors and best friends with regard to his son. I refer to Mr. Edwin M. Bulkley, the head of Spencer Trask and Company, bankers, and one of the noblest men I know, respected by everyone as the highest type of American Christian business man.

Mr. Bulkley's older son, Harold, a boy just like his father, was killed in the war. The younger son, Teddy, a boy of 19, is a great big loving-hearted boy who has never learned how to study or to bind himself to difficult tasks, and it is the problem of his education that is weighing on his father, and in which I want to help him all I can. The boy was for a number of years at the Mill School and then had to be dropped, not for any known moral delinquency but just, I think, for inadequate responsiveness to the molding and training purpose of school life. With a full understanding of all the facts, Mr. St. John took him at Choate with the same result. He has secured, I think, 10½ points out of the 15 necessary for admission to Princeton, has been working

M. W. Stackpole, #2.

recently in the Princeton Tutoring School but not with more success there, apparently, than at the Hill or at Choate. It is doubtful whether he could get into Princeton this fall or whether, if he could, he would be well enough equipped to last through. The alternatives which his father is considering are - first, that the boy should go on at the Tutoring School for the year; second, that he should go on as long as may be necessary to complete his Princeton credits and then wait until next year; third, that he should go back to the Hill School for a year, where they are willing to take him; fourth, that if it were possible he should take a year at Andover or Exeter; fifth that he should go to California for a year with a brother-in-law, living with him and taking work in Occidental College and, sixth, that he should put in a year with some man who understands such boys, who is accustomed to take them into his own home for a year and fashion them both in character and mind for college work and for life.

Of all these courses the last seems to have most to commend it as Mr. Bulkley and Emma and I were talking the matter over yesterday, and Emma said that you knew of a man and his wife who did just this kind of work with boys on a ranch and he might be the ideal person to look to in such a case as Teddy's. If the man of whom you told Emma is still doing this kind of work, would you let me have his name and address with any suggestions of yours? If this man is no longer available, do you know of anyone else, perhaps in some New England town, whom you could unreservedly recommend.

Or, in the light of what little I have been able to tell you, would you think some other course better, such as trying to get the boy, if there were any possibility of it, into Andover or Exeter for the year?

I do not know of anyone who has done more to help other people than Mr. Bulkley has done, or whom all of us who can ought to try more earnestly to help in his problem with his son. He and I will both be very grateful to you for any

M. W. Stackpole, #3

counsel you can give.

With warm regard always,

Your sincere friend,

MES,C.

James H. Stevenson *arrived*
"Penny"
G. H. S.

May XXIII -
1937

My dear Dr. Speer -

Thank you for your kind letter expressing your interest in the old New York Observer - You ask about its history - It came to us with some genealogical records and deeds to pass in the Newton, N. J. Presbyterian Church - dated 1830 -

I have many old records of the Covenant Church which belonged to Andrew's grandfather - Dr. Andrew Stevenson - He was pastor of the Second Covenant Church in New York for forty years - His father-in-law, under whom he studied for the ministry, was pastor of the Coldenham Church (Walden, N. Y. is the P. O.) - the first Covenant Church in this country - built in 1800 - This Dr. James

Rennick Tilton was one of the first ministers to preach against slavery - His prayers for opening the New York Legislature were feared by its members and his address "Prince Messiah" delivered before them was discussed for a whole day. He died in 1853 and is buried at Coldenham - It is possible the paper belonged to him -

Andrew is buried on his grandfather's lot at Bronxville - there Andrew Sterncusons on the same lot and another across the drive. Some day I will send these records to the Presbyterian Historical Society -

Wish I might attend the Centennial meetings at the Assembly -

Sincerely
Genevieve H. Sterncuson -

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

(From an Address of James R. Willson, D.D., before a Mass Meeting at Cherokee, Ohio.

It is with unfeigned diffidence that I address you on the topic which has been proposed for discussion—"What is the duty of Christians in relation to the Fugitive Slave Law?" 1. It is but three days since I was invited to speak to you on this law of Congress. My time has been much occupied. 2. The examination of the statutes of the commonwealth is not in the line of my professional functions. I have never been sued in any court, and never have prosecuted any one in any civil action except once, many years ago. That case I lost. However, such thoughts as suggest themselves I shall utter.

In order to know what we ought to do, we should—I. Know the law.

1. It makes no discrimination between the black man and the white. If a slaveholder can find two men to swear, before a magistrate, south of Mason and Dixon's line, that a white man among us is his slave, and it is duly certified, the U. S. officer is bound to deliver him up. The law is imperative. It is difficult, in the slave states, to distinguish between the Saxon race and the African race, in very many cases. They have there mulattoes, quadroons, octroons, sixteenths, &c. The law, in all slave states, is, "*partus sequitur ventrem*," the child's lot is the same as the mother's. If the mother is a slave, although she has fifteen parts Saxon blood, and one only Ethiopian, her son or daughter is doomed to perpetual bondage. Thousands of slaves are not so dark-skinned as many of our free Anglo-Saxons. Every brunette, with black hair, black eyes, and white teeth, by this law is made a slave, provided two loafers can be bribed to swear that she is the property of General Foote. Yes, more: auburn hair, the softest ringlets, and blue eyes, cannot save her, if a *virtuous* slaveholder, of easy conscience, fancies her for a chattel!

2. The commissioner, who decides on the claim, is appointed by a judge of the U. S. Court. This is contrary to the usage and the law of the U. S. government. The heads of departments, the U. S. judges, the postmasters, and other functionaries of the general government, are nominated by the President, and in the more important offices approved by the Senate. The same usage obtains in the state governments. In this case there is no check; a brother or a sister is doomed to slavery, in its most oppressive form, by an irresponsible officer, not elected by the people, but by *one* man.

3. There is no jury trial. This safeguard of liberty, and even of property in our day, exists in every realm where there is regard to the rights of freemen. It has grown out of the arbitration enjoined on Christians, 1 Cor. ii. 4—"If then ye have judgments of things pertaining to this life, set them to judge who are least esteemed in the church."

4. The habeas corpus act is stricken down. This law phrase means, you may have the body. It is a relief in mercy to the accused. If any one is seized and imprisoned, the court may release him on bail till he is tried by his peers, or until the evidence of guilt, *sufficient to condemn*, on the trial in chief, is adduced to the grand jury. This law demolishes

that rampart of our freedom, and leaves us at the mercy of one man, no matter how untrustworthy.

5. What is still worse, the commissioner is offered a bribe. If he delivers the person seized to the claimant, he receives as an office fee ten dollars; if he rescues him from the grasp of his captor, his reward is five dollars only. Were there ever, even in Spain, any provisions of her inquisitorial courts so base as this legislation of our American republican Congress? Never. What thoughts have Senators, Congressmen, and the President, of the honour or integrity of our free citizens on this side of Mason and Dixon's Line?

6. There is no rebutting testimony allowed. Even a heathen "town clerk" could say—"The law is open, (court days are kept,) "and there are deputies; let them implead one another." Acts xix. 33 This was the law practice at Ephesus under imperial Rome. But here, in our Christian State of Ohio, there is no *impleading*. The testimony of strangers—it may be from the lowest depths of pollution—is made final, contrary to the whole law of evidence in our books of jurisprudence. The man in handcuffs cannot be sworn, and can adduce no testimony, in a case, too, where all the dearest interests on earth are at stake. Alas!

7. There is no appeal. Solomon, speaking by the Spirit of Christ, says—"In the multitude of counsellors there is safety." Always before there was, in this republic, the right of appeal, in all cases, civil and criminal. The frame-work of this republic is essentially Presbyterian, securing the right of appeal. The townships are analogous to congregations, with their sessions, the county courts to presbyteries, the state courts to subordinate synods, and the national tribunals to general assemblies. The subject of appeals was vehemently argued in the Westminster Assembly of Divines. The Episcopalians and the Congregationalists opposed this right. But the divine security prevailed against Episcopal despotism and Congregational oppression. Every attempt to impede the beneficent and free operation of this part of governmental machinery is of the essence of tyranny, whether in church or state. This fugitive slave bill cuts off its helpless victim from all hope of relief in the courts above.

8. All Christians, under pain of a heavy penalty, are commanded to aid in conveying the alleged fugitive into hopeless bondage. Congress, when they enacted this statute, could not but know that more than nineteen twentieths of all people in the sixteen free states believe that negro slavery is sin against God, and crime against civil society. This law assails one of the dearest rights of freemen.

II. This law, in its object, and in all its provisions, is directly contrary to the statutes of the Lord Jehovah—to all his enactments for securing the rights of man.

1. It is a daring attempt to annul an express statute of God's "*bill of rights*." Deut. xxiii. 15, 16: "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee. He shall dwell with thee, among you, in that place which he shall choose in one of thy gates, where it liketh him best: thou shalt not oppress him." This is a reiteration and exposition of the statute enacted forty years before. Ex. xxii. 25: "Ye shall neither vex a stranger, nor oppress him." The fugitive was "held to service" in Israel righteously. 1. The God of Israel, who can do no wrong, gave it his sanction. 2. The service was—(1,) voluntary, by the servant's own act, or that of his parents, as apprentices are now held; or, (2,) as a chastisement for crime,

as boys in our houses of correction. The law, as all the Bible code does, leans to mercy. A servant held righteously to service scarcely ever runs away, if well treated. God's law presumes that the fugitive has a right to escape, because oppressed.

The slaves are held to service unrighteously. By a law of the United States, slave-trading is declared piracy. Any one who seizes an African, or sells him to a trader, or brings him to the United States, or sells him, or buys him, "is to be hanged by the neck *until he is dead*, as a pirate."—(Gordon's Digest of the Laws of the United States.) The right of the present holder is not, cannot be, better than that of the pirate who made him a slave. Hence, a fortiori, for an evidently stronger reason, it is against God's law to deliver up a runaway American slave.

It is sometimes said ignorantly, yes, often impiously, that Jehovah's law, given to his Israel, is a sanguinary code. Let such blasphemers of the good law of the Lord compare his statute on the rights of those who escape from service with the fugitive law. He is blind who does not see the benevolent spirit of God's law, and the cruelty of the Fugitive Slave Law. The good Lord have mercy on our country. Amen.

2. It repudiates his "bill of rights" revealed by the light of nature, written on our intellectual nature, (1,) as it shines in the habeas corpus act. This was wrested by the growing spirit of liberty from European despots. They thrust men into prison on the most frivolous pretences, and there kept them without a trial. The court, on the application of friends, might let the prisoner out on bail. The Fugitive Slave Law admits no application to any court. The decision of the most base, bribed commissioner, is final. Apply this despotic statute to our wives, husbands, or children, we shall see, however obscure our moral vision, that it contravenes the habeas corpus light of nature. (2.) As nature's light appears in the trial by jury. The safeguard of trial by jury revealed (2 Cor. vi.) was discovered by nations, and resorted to by those who never either cared for or even saw the Bible. The unhappy wanderer, who is caught by the kidnapper, and brought before the vilest commissioner, can have no trial by his peers.

3. This most oppressive law is contrary to the benevolent sympathies of every human being. The Spirit of God, in his common operations, awakens tender emotions in even bad men. This he does to preserve some appearance of moral order among the basest of nations. What he commands in the Bible—"Bewray not the wanderer," "Feed the hungry," "Clothe the naked," "Relieve the oppressed," "Thou shalt not deliver the servant to his master"—the same Spirit speaks the same benevolent commands in the heart of every good man. The Fugitive Slave Law commands all men in the land "to quench the Spirit," in all these generous and noble emotions. Was there ever a more infamous act? Never.

4. This Fugitive Slave Law makes war on the Spirit of the Lord, speaking from his throne in the enlightened conscience. The conscience of nineteen-twentieths of the free States, and at least three-fourths of the slave, attests, in tones of indignation, its verdict against negro slavery. Who will boast hereafter of U. S. liberty of conscience? The Senate, the House of Representatives, and the President, who enacted this act of high treason against the throne of the Prince of the kings of the earth, meant to force the free and enlightened conscience of this republic to descend from her tribunal to do homage to the Moloch of slavery. The

persecuting edicts of Nero, of Louis XIV., of Charles I., of James VII., the trials and condemnation of our Presbyterian fathers by the infamous Bonner and Sharp in their church courts, and of Jeffries on his blood-stained bench, did not more openly make war on liberty of conscience, and on the God of conscience, than Fillmore's truckling Congress does in this act.

III. What is the duty of Christians in relation to this act?

1. Talk against its most unrighteous enactments. There is more done for human rights by talking than by all other means. It were well had we books on talking, as we have many on writing and oratory. Let mothers talk against this bad act to their children, fathers to wives and offspring, teachers to their pupils—even although this would be to talk against the constitution and laws of the United States—and neighbour to all his friends. Show that a death-blow is aimed at the vitality of freedom in the nation.

2. Let the whole north utter her indignant voice in popular assemblies. Let us be thankful it is doing so. Make slavery quail in all her dens when she hears the thunder tones of the free.

3. Remonstrate with Congress—yes, remonstrate. Petition is too feeble a word. Demand of the government—demand, in the name of God, in the name of our holy Christian, Protestant religion, in the name of freedom, to retrace its steps, and abolish this cruel and most unholy statute. "I have hardly a shadow of hope that they will regard our remonstrance. Before they passed this act their conscience was seared as with a hot iron. But the nation will hear. Messiah, our Prince, will hear. He will come and proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, the year of jubilee.

4. Circulate and print tracts. We ought to have an anti-slavery tract society and colporteurs to sound withal the tocsin, and awake just alarm in the man who yet slumbers.

5. Let the minister of Christ in the pulpit denounce this tyranny. It will be the voice of the Lord warning from "the top of Carmel, which now withers." Far too many ministers pander most basely to the impious behests of slavery.

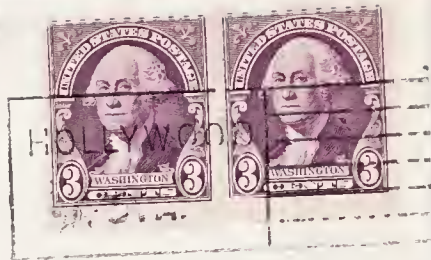
6. Let all, especially female disciples, pray for the poor fugitives, and for all their trodden-down brothers and sisters who are groaning under the cruel yoke of slavery, in comparison of which Egyptian bondage was liberty. The effectual fervent prayer of one devout female disciple accomplishes more for the poor victim of tyranny than all our addresses, than all the press, than all the pulpit. "Ask, and ye shall receive."

"God also will a refuge be
For those who are oppress'd,
A refuge will he be in times
Of trouble to distress'd."—Psalm ix. 9.

7. Aid all fugitives. Feed them. Conceal them. Help them by money, and horses, and wagons, and prayer, to the free dominions of the Queen of England.

8. Refuse utterly obedience to this most iniquitous law. The Dragon, the old Serpent, the Devil, and Satan, and slaveholders, intend to persecute. Let us set them at defiance, as Peter and John did the Jewish Sanhedrim. Say to the government as they did, "Shall we obey God rather than man? Judge ye." Jehovah will plead our cause while pleading for the prerogatives of his law and throne. Amen.

Air-Mail



Dr. Robert E. Speer

156 Fifth Avenue

Personal

New York City -

410 1/2 S. Catalina - Los Angeles - Cal.

Crown W Stearns

RECEIVED

DEC 6

Mr. Speer

59

42 Little Hall,

Princeton University.

December Fourth.

Dr. Robert C. Speer,

If I may presume
to ask a few moments' personal
attention!

My dear Dr. Speer,

I have always
taken something to think about
from the sermons and talks I

Meeting: Prayer is a power not
to be despised in any life. Its
answer is certain if the study
of Psychology can prove any-
thing. One prays the last thing
before he goes to sleep at night.
The mind focuses on the problem
there and wrestles with it
subconsciously all night. The
mind finds the answer before
morning. How many men

working late into the night
over a mathematical problem
have not ~~worked it~~ seen the
solution with ease the following
morning. "I do not remember
whether he said out and out
~~that~~ psychology was God
but that is what it amounts
to. And from that day to
this I have - never seen
any thing divine in prayer.

I have since tried to focus
my mind on the day's problems
without the seeming load
of bended knees.

There must be a God
— some power behind the un-
iverse; but here again a question:
Is it not human conceit
that wants to believe he
is important enough for
that "Great Power" to

lutely faultless life, sinning
neither against mind, soul
or body. But before I got
very far I found out what
a fool anyone would be who
lived up to his full light.
Do not mistake me. But this
is one admitted truth, I
think: sin is not how much
but the fact that one breaks

a moral law. Now if it is
a sin ~~to~~ against the body, "God's
temple" as it is called, ~~to~~ in-
dulge the passions, drink, smoke,
is it not a sin to ruin
digestion with rich foods found
on almost every table; ~~with~~ to
ruin health with late hours
and indoor life, a habit com-
mon among the clergy and social
workers; to waste the energies
of the mind on anything

take notice of him? Is it
not possible that mankind's
greatest weakness, conceit,
makes a fool of it in religion
as well as other places?

When I was younger
I wanted to model my
life as nearly after Christian
principles as I could and
wanted to lead an abso-

but the struggle towards
life's goal & the difference,
I am sure lies in degree not
principle. And yet what man
has convictions strong enough
to deny himself some in-
dulgence of palate, some
neglect of health, some diversion
of mental energies? You
will think this "bosh", but
what can be said to the
~~statement~~ that: It is the

Sincerely yours.

Simon W. Stearns, '22.

P. S. — As I see it, there is
only one stand in religion:
"agnosco", I do not know.

a passage from Börne:

"Nothing is eternal but
change, nothing is certain but
death. Every stab of the heart
drives a wound in the side.
Life would be but a bleed.

ing to death were it not
for the Aesthetic. She gives
what Nature denies; a golden
season that cannot rust,
a spring time that will not
fade, a cloudless happiness
and immortal youth.
I.W.S.

social requirements of the age
that make the standard of
the degree of sin permissible
for happiness. Above that
standard nothing is sin!

I hope you will
forgive this letter and briefly
answer it as you see fit. Thank-
ing you for the goodness of the
past and your kindness
of the present, I am

New Castle Pa.

Student Volunteer

Mr. Robert E. Speer.

Dear Sir.

I am one of
the Student Volunteers who were
refused acceptance by the Board
for health reasons - but I have
never lost interest in the work
of missions - I have been praying
and working and growing as
I come here at home - I was

brought up to believe the whole Bible
and have always stood for it - and have
been glad that our Church and Board
(Foreign) Secretaries were True Defenders
of the Faith - but Mr. Speer - my
heart sank when I read this week
that your boy - had been educated
in Union Seminary - which is under
the banner of our Church - and not
at loyal and true Seminary - Princeton
where you are a Director.

~~Many~~ Many of us are still praying that
the Foreign Board will still come
out squarely - all of them - for the true
Word of God - We have been praying
too - Mr. Speer that you will be led
to speak out clearly against the
wrong teaching that has crept into
the Church. Sincerely -

A Humbled Student Volunteer

November 16, 1927

Mr. Rush Taggart,
1006 Park Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Taggart,

I was in Huntington, Pa., my old home, this past week, making an itinerary of the Huntington Presbytery and staying awhile with my aunt. She asked me two questions regarding which I told her I would ask your advice and report to her.

1. She means to leave a fund in her will to our Board. She wishes to know, however, whether if she turned this over now as an annuity it would escape the inheritance tax? I told her it could. Then she asked whether such an annuity would be taxable under Pennsylvania law as money out at interest. On this last point I could not answer her. Can you reply to her inquiry?

2. She also wished to know whether there was any legal and right way in which she could turn over part of her estate to me personally and absolutely and still enjoy the benefit of the income for the rest of her life? I told her that the Government would not consent to any indirect evasion of the inheritance tax, but that there might be some way in which what she wishes to do could be properly done, but that I would consult you about this also in case you are willing to give advice on such a personal matter.

With kind regard,

Very cordially yours,

RES:C.

November 22, 1927

Mr. Rush Taggart,
54 Wall Street
New York City

My dear Mr. Taggart:

I am very much obliged to you for your kind letter answering the two questions in my letter of November 16th. Your view confirms the opinion that I expressed to my aunt. If, however, anything further emerges in the answer of the Auditor General of Pennsylvania to your letter I shall be very glad to report it to my aunt.

With kind regards,

Very faithfully yours,

RTS/B

October 23, 1929

Mr. Rush Taggart,
1888 Park Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Taggart,

May I trouble you with a personal question with regard to a Notice of Assessment of personal property which I have just received from the Department of Taxes and Assessments of the Bureau of Manhattan. I have never paid taxes here in New York City before. Of course, I have paid Federal and State Income Tax and formerly paid my taxes on real estate and personal property in New Jersey and the last two years since removing from New Jersey to Connecticut have paid these taxes in Connecticut. Last year, however, I registered as a voter here in New York, in view of the fact that we rent a little apartment in Gramercy Park, and now have received this notice of assessment. It states that I am assessed "for personal estate assessable in the City of New York for the year 1929", in the sum of \$50,000. The statement calls for a declaration under oath of one's assets in the way of household furniture, rugs, silver ware, pottery, jewelry, furs, clothing, pictures and all personal effects and states "all tangible property whether located in this state or elsewhere must be scheduled." It asks also for a complete statement as to the amount and kind of insurance.

Is one taxable here in New York for personal property outside of the State? And on what basis is ought one to answer the inquiries as to assets? On the basis of cost or of probable receipts from sale or replacement value or what?

As I remember in New Jersey the total assessments for personal property was only \$500, and I think it has not been more than that in Connecticut. An assessment of \$50,000 is perfectly absurd.

The notice states that any application for reduction must be made in person at the Municipal Building on or before November 30th.

Will you be good enough to advise me as to the right course?

Very faithfully yours,

RES:C.

Taggart, Rush

M

CARTER, LEDYARD & MILBURN
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
2 WALL STREET
NEW YORK

LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, JR.
EDWIN DE T. BECHTEL
J. M. RICHARDSON LYETH
ROLAND L. REDMOND
L. RANDOLPH MASON
SIDNEY W. DAVIDSON
RUSH TAGGART
LESLIE D. DAWSON
WM. HARDING JACKSON

October 20, 1934.

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Speer:-

In reply to your inquiry as to the modifications which you desire to make in your will, such modifications can be made either by the execution of a new will or by a codicil. If the will is not too lengthy, I think it is simpler to have a new will executed because then it is necessary for only the witnesses to the new will to go to court to testify on the proof of the will, whereas when the codicil is executed, we find that very frequently the witnesses who signed the original will are not available as witnesses to the codicil. If you should decide that you prefer a codicil rather than a new will, I think that I should see a copy of the present will in order to properly draft a codicil, since it would be necessary in referring to particular portions of the existing will to be certain to correctly describe and identify them.

It is not usual to include a provision that the trustee or executrix shall not be required to make any accounting, and I doubt whether such a provision would be enforced by the courts. If the legatees are all adults, a settlement of an estate is relatively simple because a release may then be signed without the necessity of an accounting proceeding. If I can be of any assistance to you in this matter, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Very truly yours,

Rush Taggart

RT:F

Rush Taggart

Taggart, R.

WR

CARTER, LEDYARD & MILBURN
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
2 WALL STREET
NEW YORK

LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, JR
EDWIN DE T. BECHTEL
J. M. RICHARDSON LYETH
ROLAND L. REDMOND
L. RANDOLPH MASON
SIDNEY W. DAVIDSON
RUSH TAGGART
LESLIE D. DAWSON
WM. HARDING JACKSON

April 12, 1935.

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Speer:-

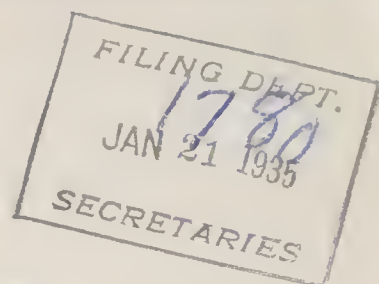
I have read the article dated March 23, 1935, which you enclosed with your letter of April 4th. I have read it over carefully several times, and I think it is a most deplorable statement from every aspect. I do not believe, however, that as a matter of law it would be actionable as a libel. An actionable libel must, among other requirements, contain a misstatement of fact as distinguished from a statement of opinion, belief or comment. I have been unable to find a statement in the article which seems to me to be a clear misstatement of fact. I have not, of course, seen the articles which Mr. Stiger referred to, but each article, of course, is to be judged separately with respect to a matter of this sort. The dividing line between a statement of fact and of opinion or belief is sometimes fairly fine. I am returning the copy of the article to you.

Sincerely yours,

Rush Taggart

RT:F

Encl.



January 11, 1935
(Dictated January 11)

Mr. John L. Todd,
450 Lexington Avenue
New York City

Class of 1889

My dear John:

I have read with very great interest and pleasure your notes in reply to the Graduate Council Committee's report on Class Reunions. I wouldn't venture to revise it at all and appreciate the pithy and pungent and unconventional way in which you make your points and drive them home.

I am not clear as to the suggestion about the purchase and ownership of Reunion headquarters by a cooperating group of five Classes. Unless the house purchased had some care-taker in it all the year round or was heated during the winter, it would soon deteriorate. Perhaps your idea is that it might be rented during the year and then taken back for use at Commencement time, but would that be a very much better arrangement than the present one, unsatisfactory as it is, of ourselves renting a house for the Reunion period, at an extortionate rental if must be allowed? I have wondered whether there might not be some rooms in college buildings that could be specially furnished and utilized as Reunion headquarters. To be sure this would not provide for dining facilities but at our last Reunion we got our meals at the University Dining Hall, which was quite satisfactory.

I am glad you have spoken so plainly on the subject of drinking. Perhaps you have been a little too severe on the men who have offended in this regard but certainly they deserve rough handling. One looks back with a feeling of shame at some of our earlier Reunions. I am not sure, however, that all of the men who offended then were of the type which you describe. There were some men who behaved badly who ought to have known far better and who have pretty much more or less pulled out of that sort of thing in later years. Personally I am more and more of a teetotaler and wish that everyone else were the same, but if that is not possible I am glad to join with you in holding the matter within as close limits as possible.

It is difficult to foresee what the social developments may be in our colleges and universities. It is quite conceivable that before long reunions will be a forgotten institution. I think we shall want to keep up our own, however, but I think you took a long step in advance when at our recent dinner you steered us into a sensible discussion. I would like to supplement such a discussion, however, by a session, such as I think you had down at the last Reunion, of autobiographical report. I would like to hear the McCords tell us a great deal more just about their own business, and their own ways of life; and I would have liked to have Perry Walton tell

Mr. John R. Toia

- - -

January 14, 1946

as what he is doing and what his relationships were, and the same regarding the other men.

Please remember me to Dave when you write to him.

With very regards, and appreciating your note regarding Mr. North, I am,

Very cordially yours,

WJ:B

Todd, John R

JOHN R. TODD, PRESIDENT
JAMES M. TODD, VICE PRESIDENT HUGH S. ROBERTSON, SEC & TREAS.
WILLIAM J. WALLIS, ASST TREAS.

1780-5

TODD, ROBERTSON, TODD ENGINEERING CORPORATION

TELEPHONE
MO HAWK 4-3044

GRAYBAR BUILDING
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

CABLE ADDRESS
TODROBENG

March 26, 1936

Class of 1889

My dear Bobby:

Thank you for your letter of March 21st.

I note what you say about the headiness of the wine. As you know I have always been known as a Dry. Possibly you also know that nothing in our class meetings, since we graduated, has troubled or annoyed me as that problem. I am a Dry in a sense - very much so - but my objective is, the greatest amount of temperance we can accomplish for the country. I am inclined to feel that it is our only way out. Prohibition did not work; it may come back and possibly work better, but not now.

I am very anxious not to seem too puritanical with '89 or any one else, and have tried hard to handle the question in a successful way, ordering one light cocktail for each person present and a little light wine on the table. No one will notice that.

The party in question at our last dinner was out of business when he joined us. That is something we just cannot avoid. Fortunately he is so much of a gentleman by every instinct that he really did not make himself a nuisance.

I think if we go on as we are going, it is about the best we can do and that we will not have any serious trouble. It is evident that you and I feel very much the same way.

Most cordially,

Dr. Robert E. Speer
156 Fifth Avenue
New York City

John R

JOHN R. TODD, PRESIDENT
JAMES M. TODD, VICE PRESIDENT HUGH S. ROBERTSON, SEC. & TREAS.
WILLIAM J. WALLIS, ASST. TREAS.

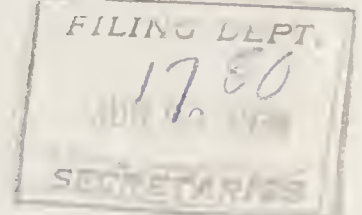
TODD, ROBERTSON, TODD ENGINEERING CORPORATION

TELEPHONE
CONNECTION

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK CITY

CABLE ADDRESS
TODROBENG

June 3th,
1936



Class of 1939

My dear Bobbie:

I have your note with the clipping.

You are a bred and born Democrat -- I, the same, Republican-wise. You are telling me that there is too much special privilege in the way of monopolies under the Old Deal, and too much special privilege in the way of monopolies, etc. under the New Deal. You are right. I agree with you perfectly.

(Note: In speaking of monopolies, while we must be insistent that there are none which do or can oppress others, we must watch our step because in certain cases and for the last ten or fifteen years we have not allowed monopolies enough. I am one of those who favor high wages, and equalized wages all along the line, not simply high wages to a small group of well-organized union people. I am equally in favor of handling business so that it can also pay good dividends to stockholders).

In some businesses in which a large number of concerns is involved and there is severe competition, and especially in cases where there also is a weak market, our laws against combinations and monopolies make it impossible for the heads of those concerns to get together and establish prices at a level which would make it possible to pay decent wages and decent dividends. I am thinking particularly of the soft coal industry.

It is a delicate matter to handle, but we must find a way to fight monopolies where they are not needed and where they oppress, and allow reasonable combinations - that is, monopolies, where they are necessary for the good of our workmen and our stockholders.

June 8th, 1936

I think so far we go along together.

Your fight against monopolies is your objection to surface indication which you do not like. Let us go a little deeper to the basic principles which have a bearing on those surface indications. You want every man to have the same opportunity and every man to have the same protection under the law. They are two of the fundamental principles on which this government was founded, and which must be maintained if this government is to endure. They cannot be maintained if monopolies are allowed to oppress. I am in full accord with you on that.

You are for States' rights. The people have gotten a bit mixed up on what States' rights mean. They hark back to Civil War days when it meant that if the Federal Government used any powers not given to it by the people under the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, or if they misused any rights so given, the States had the right to secede. That definition of States' rights has gone out of the picture. I am for States' rights just as strongly as you are, because I am for individual rights, and because individual rights in our government affairs can be expressed only through the States, and if the States have not their rights we have no individual rights. There are some slight exceptions to this, but as a general rule it holds.

Your article hits on another point. It is the fact that no one of us can set himself up against the government simply because he does not agree with what the government is doing. He can talk against it and influence the country to oppose it, but he must obey the mandates of the country. Probably as unsound and dangerous a doctrine as was ever promulgated was Wendell Phillips' statement during the Abolition Days that "My conscience is above all law." If we study that statement and look at the results of it in history, we will find it at the basis of everything from communism to high treason.

I think you and I are in perfect accord in the above. But to go a bit deeper into the basic principles. Has there been any vital question for the country during the last ten to twenty years, one side of the issue represented by the Democratic Party and one side by the Republican Party? Has it not been pretty much only a battle to win the elections and get the patronage and what-not that goes to the winner?

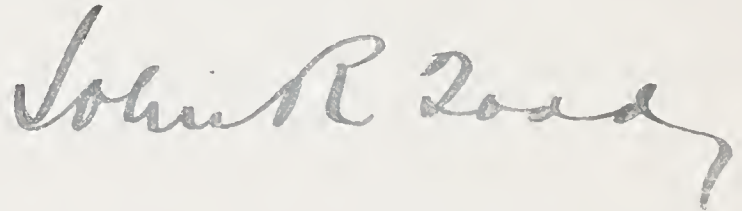
June 8th, 1936

Have we not had in each party 20 to 30 per cent. of Radicals, and has not there been in each party 70 to 80 per cent. of Conservatives, and has not each party, during these years, in its effort to win its elections, and in order to hold the Radical vote to that end been giving up more and more and more to the Radicals - which we should not have yielded?

What way is there of curing that situation, other than for you and me, who would agree, I think, on everything in a statesmanlike way -- to get together politically and march and work under the same banner? That is, is it not vitally necessary that the Conservatives in your party and the Conservatives in my party join together, probably under a new name to stop the everlasting raiding of our national Treasury, to maintain the Constitution and the Supreme Court, to hold fast the personal liberty, freedom, and opportunity of every citizen -- and to go forward along the line of our forbears for better things even than we have ever known in this land, which, by and large, has done the best job the world has ever seen?

Sincerely yours,

Rev. R. W. Speer,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "John R. Roady". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping "J" and a long, trailing flourish at the end.

October 28, 1927

The Travellers Indemnity Company,
Hartford, Conn.

Dear Sirs,

I believe that you have secured full information from my son William Speer of the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn., with regard to the accident, on September 24th, with my son which he was driving on a main road, when he was run into by a car coming suddenly out from a side road. I have not heard of any proceedings for damages as a result of the accident, but the State Police has, it seems to us without adequate justification brought a charge against my son for reckless driving. The Insurance policy, I believe, does not involve your Company in any responsibility for any such legal proceedings but, in the event that the problem of damages might be involved in any way, it seems wise to inform you that the hearing which was to have been held before Justice Albert L. Tuttle in Lakeville, on Monday, October 24th, has been delayed for 30 days. Do you desire to keep track of the matter and, if so, will you find out from Justice Tuttle the exact time and place now set for the hearing, or do you wish me to send you such information?

Very sincerely yours,

RES:C.

COPY

The Travelers

517 Lilley Building
Waterbury, Conn.

March 18, 1930

Mr. Robert E. Speer
24 Gramercy Park,
New York City

B-1307073
Robert E. Speer
Re: PI & PI Edward McCann.

Dear Sir:

I have for acknowledgment your letter of March 4, 1930, addressed to Mr. Dowty of Hartford.

I am attaching hereto our check for the sum of \$17.50, representing the expense of your son and yourself attending court in Winsted on March 4. The item of \$45.50 is not properly chargeable under the Policy as it concerns the criminal proceedings and the Policy issued by the Travelers to you contemplates only civil matters. It is for the same reason that we cannot reimburse you for Carmody & Thoms' bill dated July 1, 1928 for \$138.90 as this is apparently in connection with the criminal charge of reckless driving against your son.

If my explanation is not clear or satisfactory I should be very glad to have you so advise me.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Fred R. Loydon, Jr.
Assistant Adjuster.

FRL:EM
Attach.

he I can do so. I had some confusion in head about
the way which the S.D. would be facing but I don't
follow but I can do what is possible in attending
to other things, change them over in public front and
olden with importance to the system. ~~about it as well~~
~~(during the changing)~~ and there are ~~discovering~~ this influence. I think
that Mr. Church and London and others, call for a different
course.

As to whether "The Tenth Muse" is fundamentally, considered a
superficial, sentimental & that some of the incidents are probably
false, I prefer them you. The Wm. Carey sent of it:

The ^{above} ~~signed~~ ~~and~~ ~~dated~~ at —

and Royal Green with the R. & M. and 'Sage' —

Let us go beyond the north tower. In our view
the Clark Spring

His labors would fit us who are at one in spirit

Central Canadian and were shown on the map of the
Rock but is absent.

How this with the map and country but is not, as
they can see to the map in the field - how to be in
relation.

With a very good view for you and the rest of the
family.

Ever your very friend.

Tomball, C.

My
Dear Charlie

Your letter of Dec 3 has been received. There will be no
collusion between us. It requires too much a conspiracy and
will not be in ^{either in future} or in present. I shall not
answer your editorial or the articles of the members of the ^{other} Group. And
even if I do not believe the articles as either favorable or otherwise
and ~~that~~ you are not to be ^{convinced} for you. I am giving
for you and him and for the paper which I believe you are going to
to come, short and to the point.

I ~~do not~~ ^{have} seen your letter of Dec 3 because I have
a box for Christmas, and was away from home and because I think
you were in a great deal of haste and what your father
has ^{said} has been almost certain. I believe that you are ^{staying}
home, consistent and sincere but more by the committee
and with some time Group. I am ~~very~~ ^{very} believing that he
'ought to do my best and to the service of the Group.' and in the
last instance and in your hands he was a preacher and an

[illegible]

With great pleasure I will be glad to send you also under the
for the two photos in which is also both the two friends & children - friends
with Park etc. as the ^{last} ~~same~~ ^{friend} & friends who are an interesting body.

Trumbull, C.

COPY.

December 20, 1933

Mr. Charles G. Trumbull
Sunday School Times
323 N. 13th Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Charley:

Your letter of December 13 has been received. There will be no controversy between us. It requires two to make a controversy, and I will not be one of them, either in public or in private. I shall not answer your editorial or the attacks of Dr. Machen in "Christianity Today." As I wrote you, I do not believe these attacks are either honorable or Christian, and they have given me not the least concern for myself. I only grieve for you and him and for the harm which I believe you are doing to the cause of Christ and the work of foreign missions.

I shall answer, however, your letter of December 13 because of the love that we have for one another, and will ever have, and because I think your error is in part just the error against which your father bore some of his strongest witness. Of course I believe that you are absolutely conscientious and sincere. But men may be conscientious and sincere and at the same time wrong. Paul believed that he "ought to do many things contrary to the name of Jesus of Nazareth." And on the basis of conscience and in full sincerity he was a persecuter and an accomplice in murder. Our Lord told his disciples that they would be put out of the synagogues and be killed by men who thought they were offering service to God in doing so. One of your father's most remarkable addresses on "Moral Color Blindness" had to do with this very fallacy - that men are justified in any course of action, if only they are conscientious and sincere. If you ask "Must not a man follow his conscience?", the answer is "Yes, if it is right, but if his conscience is wrong, he must change it." As a matter of fact, of course, as your father held, this use of the word "conscience" is careless and unsound. But using it so, as equivalent to one's sincere moral judgment, the true principle is that one is justified not by the sincerity but by the ethical righteousness of his judgment. Of course you are sincere and conscientious, and that makes your mistakes, and especially your intolerance, all the more tragic.

Furthermore, a man is responsible to his own conscience for what he is and does ^{to} himself, but not as to others. He has no right to judge them or their thoughts or deeds according to his own conscience, or to denounce or criticise them because they do not conform to his conscience. If I believe it wrong to drink, I must refrain from drink. But I have no right to judge, still less in open denunciation in paper or pulpit which I control and where he cannot at the same moment and to the same people make reply, another man who thinks it is right for him to drink. A man has a right and duty according to his conscience to state what convictions as to truth he holds which he thinks other people should hold. But he has no right as a Christian to judge those who differ from him or to declare them to be unfaithful and untrustworthy because he disapproves

December 20, 1933

of their opinions or beliefs. All the more should he be careful and restrained when he is told that he does not understand or that he misrepresents their position. And, especially, Christian men are bidden by their own Master not to be judges. And Paul adds his powerful warning in this very matter of the place of conscience. (Romans 14:3-13; I Cor. 4: 3-5; Compare James 4:11).

There is a very pertinent passage in Dr. Charles Hodge's History of the Presbyterian Church in which he is speaking of the schism in the church in 1751, due to the personality of Gilbert Tennent, which was not unlike personalities of later days: "The censorious spirit, which so extensively prevailed at this period, was another of those fountains of bitter waters, which destroyed the health and vigor of the church..... It was this, more than anything else, that produced that conflagration in which the graces, the peace and union of the church were consumed.... If the fruit of the Spirit of God is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, then may we be sure that a proud, arrogant, denunciatory, self-confident, and self-righteous spirit is not of God; and that any work which claims to be a revival of religion, and is characterized by such a spirit, is so far spurious and fanatical. All attempts to account for, or excuse such a temper on the ground of uncommon manifestations, or uncommon hatred of sin, or extraordinary zeal for holiness and the salvation of souls, (or one may add, special fidelity to sound doctrine) are but apologies for sin.....The more we know of sin, of our own hearts, and of Jesus Christ, the more shall we be forbearing, forgiving, and lamb-like, in our disposition and conduct." Dr. Hodge then proceeds to speak of "the disregard shown to the common rules of ecclesiastical order," that is, making no effort to deal with ~~church~~ men according to church law and order but denouncing them and trying to break down their influence.

While quoting Dr. Hodge it may be well to send you also another statement, which I enclose, from the end of his book in which he sets forth the true principles of obedience and freedom in the Presbyterian Church and the lawlessness of proceedings such as we are witnessing today.

As to my use of the word "honor", I must stand on it. Please look in a good dictionary and see the definitions given there. It is not honorable in my view to foment distrust in Christian agencies and Christian men with whom one disagrees in opinion. It is not honorable to imply as you have done more than once in the paper that our Board is not ethically faithful or trustworthy, and that Fundamentalists have a sounder financial loyalty than other Christians. It is not honorable to make representations such as you make in your editorial which are not true, even though you are sincere in making them. I have counted at least twelve such statements. It is not honorable to represent as untrustworthy or as unfaithful to the Scriptures men who hold views which are explicitly taught there, though you may not think so, as, for example, in the matter of the New Testament teaching itself regarding the relation of the New Dispensation to the Old. (See Hebrews, Romans, Galatians, Sermon on the Mount). It is not honorable to praise for their fidelity men who are breaking their ordination vows in repudiating the Constitution of their church. It is not honorable to attack and deny the evangelical fidelity of our Board and of our General Assembly. It is not honorable because it is not true. You are entitled, if you must to say that your views and mine, or your views and our Board's, or your views and our General Assembly's are at variance. But it is not honorable to report this variance as synonymous with an infallible fidelity on your part and a theological and moral untrustworthiness on the part of those with whom you differ.

December 20, 1933

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But you may ask, as you do, "Because I hold the convictions that I do, in sincerity, can you not say that you believe I cannot do otherwise than that which I have done?" No, I cannot say this. I hold some convictions, in sincerity, about the course which the Sunday School Times and Christianity Today are pursuing. But it does not follow that I would be doing what is right and Christian in attacking the editors of these papers, charging them in public print and address with being unfaithful to the Scriptures and to historic, evangelical Christianity and to the mind of Christ, and fostering distrust of them, and seeking to impair their influence. I think that true Christian charity and kindness and tolerance and the real interests of evangelical religion call for a different course.

As to whether "The Finality of Jesus Christ" is faithfully conservative or unfaithfully modernist, I think some of the Modernists are probably better judges than you. The Christian Century said of it:

"It may be considered as an extended answer, specifically to the Laymen's report and, in general, to the whole modernistic view of missions and of Christianity and to any view or program which is not definitely anti-modernistic. It may stand for some years as the classic and most complete statement of the point of view which it represents - that Christianity and paganism in all its forms present an absolute antithesis."

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December 20, 1933

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With abiding affection for you and Phil and all the dear family -

Ever your loving friend,

RES:AMW

COPY.

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Ever your loving friend,

RES:AMW

Cable Address
Suntime, Philadelphia

Charles G. Trumbull

The Sunday School Times

HEID BUILDING
323-327 NORTH THIRTEENTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PHILIP E. HOWARD, President

CHARLES G. TRUMBULL, Editor

March 22, 1935.

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, New York.

My dear Rob:

Over and over again I have wanted to write you during the past twelve months or more, for you know how heavy my heart is, and I know how heavy is yours, because of our serious disagreements in matters so vital in the great denomination that we both love, and - far more important - so vital to the spiritual health of the body of Christ on earth today. Your letter of December 20, 1933, was a heart-breaking one for me to read - there have been times, in the year or more since then, that I have scarcely dared to reread it because of the distress and shock it brought me. You began it by saying, "There will be no controversy between us." But we must not be blind, you and I, to the fact that there is indeed a grave controversy between us; and your long letter of that date, although you denied being willing to be one of the "two" that it takes to make a controversy, was your own very severe and denunciatory part of the controversy.

I shall not, of course, answer the many statements in your letter that seem to us here so grievously wrong. Perhaps the statement that saddened me most of all was when you said, concerning the criticisms of your position made by Dr. Machen and myself, "they have given me not the least concern for myself." My beloved old friend, how I long and pray that they might!

My special reason for writing you just at this time is, as of course you know, the fact that we are doing what we believe our Lord wants us to do in publishing, in this week's issue of The Sunday School Times, the address I was asked to make before the recent meeting in Philadelphia called by Presbyterian laymen. Doubtless you saw our announcement of

this in the Times of March 16. As stated in the note accompanying the address itself, in the Times of March 23, we did not intend to publish the address; but the unexpectedly strong demand from those who attended the meeting or heard the address over the radio, and the profoundly impressive response of a great number, led us to believe, after earnest prayer, that it was our simple duty to publish it.

It will have grieved and distressed you; we are keenly conscious of this, and that very fact grieves and distresses us. Because of this, I have wanted to write you this personal letter again, to assure you once more of my personal love and affection, in spite of what may seem to be strong evidences to the contrary.

May I mention just one doctrinal point, for I believe it is a vital issue and a vital difference between us - and between the entire Conservative or Fundamentalist branch of the Church and the so-called Modernist or Liberal branch. It is as to the verbal inspiration and inerrancy of the original Scriptures.

Perhaps you are familiar with Dr. B. B. Warfield's book, "The Westminster Assembly and its Work." I happened to notice our review of that book in The Sunday School Times of May 14, 1932, which quotes from Dr. Warfield. Our review reads in part:

"So good and learned a man as Tholuck," says this famous theologian, in trying to prove that a theory of literal inspiration and inerrancy was not held by the Reformers, "misquoted and misinterpreted Luther in the article on inspiration in the first edition of Herzog's 'Encyclopaedia,' an error copied ever since," and by which Tholuck "deceived a whole generation of scientific theologians." One of our own American scholars, Dr. Charles R. Briggs, says Professor Warfield, "pressed with the obvious fact that the Westminster Confession teaches the verbal or plenary inspiration and infallibility or inerrancy of the original Scriptures, seeks on the one hand to explain away the obvious meaning of the document, and on the other to undermine it by the round assertion that the British theologians of the Westminster age did not believe the doctrine of the verbal inspiration and inerrancy of Scripture."

To answering - and crushing - this false charge, Doctor Warfield devotes about seventy pages, the fruits of vast learning and

remarkable insight, in his article on "The Doctrine of Inspiration of the Westminster Divines." Particularly and exhaustively he examines the writings of one of them, Lightfoot, "probably the greatest Biblical scholar that took any large part in the discussion of the Assembly," and comes to the unqualified conclusion that, if "men like Lightfoot, and Rutherford, and Lyford, and Capel, and Ball, and Baxter, did not believe in the doctrines of verbal inspiration and the inerrancy of Scripture ... human language is incapable of expressing belief in doctrines. Is it not a pity that men are not content with corrupting our doctrines, but must also corrupt our history?"

And now may I turn away from the controversy and our deep and irreconcilable doctrinal differences, to our personal relationship?

That relationship was created and established by our Lord and Saviour, and was confirmed in such a precious way by my beloved human father whom you loved as a spiritual father. I should not say "loved," for we both love him today, and always shall, and we shall be together with him in the presence of the Lord.

I cannot express to you my deep gratitude, dear Rob, for the beautiful letter you wrote me from your home in February of 1934, after returning from a Communion Service in your church. That letter is precious to me indeed, and I shall always remember it after these differences are forever forgotten. It brings back the precious memories of our years together in the Fellowship Circle, and of other dear times we have had together, in my father's home, in my own home in West Philadelphia, and in your home in Englewood. That relationship cannot be done away, and I thank God for it, and for your love, and I want you to believe in my love, as I am sure you do.

May I, even now, tell you of Aline's and my deep, deep sympathy with you and Emma in Elliott's death? We had not seen him for many years, but we love to remember him as the dear, lovable boy he was that summer we were with Emma at Eaglesmere when you were in South America. I was so glad to have the Memorial Brochure, and I read your tribute and account of his rare life, every word, and was profoundly held and gripped by it.

I am dictating this alone in my study at home (where I have an Ediphone), and Aline is near by. We have just been talking together of you and Emma, and she has asked me to tell you both of her love and sympathy, as I do of mine.

Devotedly your old friend,

Charley

Trumbull, C.

May 1, 1935

Mr. Charles G. Trumbull,
Reid Building
323-327 North 13th Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Charlie:

Your letter of March 22nd was duly received and I had already seen your address printed in the Sunday School Times of March 23rd.

With regard to the address I will only say that I think it is a sad, sad mingling of right and wrong, with the wrong predominant.

As to the main point of your letter, namely: with regard to inspiration, I have Dr. Warfield's book on the subject, and I have also a copy of your father's book "Our Misunderstood Bible", which you gave me some years ago. I wish you would re-read that book, and also Dr. Francis L. Patton's discussion on the subject in "Fundamental Christianity", pages 161-173, and Dr. Robert Ellis Thompson's "History of the Presbyterian Churches," pages 262 and 263.

As to the rest can we not together try to obey simply and lovingly the words of our Lord and of St. Paul in - Luke VI: 31-45; I Corinthians IV:3-13, and Chapter XIII; Galatians V:22 and 23; Ephesians IV: 15, 31 and 32; and Romans XIV:4?

Ever affectionately yours,

RES:B

February 19, 1926

Mr. Fennell P. Turner,
Hotel Rennert,
Baltimore, Maryland.

My dear Fennell:

I was informed today that you had been in communication with the State Department with regard to conditions in Mexico. There is a meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council in session this afternoon also which is of course concerned with the present conditions. Then primarily there are the Mission Boards which are at work in Mexico and which are the first and most responsible parties in interest. Beside these there is a Committee on Cooperation in Latin America which is the duly authorized agency of the Board for consideration of their common Latin American problems. It will be disastrous if we all make approaches to the State Department and any misstep of any of us, or indeed the most innocent inquiry may be made use of in ways which we would not approve.

I write at once, accordingly, to suggest that we must all be very careful to act together in this matter and that nothing should be done without the sanction of the Boards that are at work in Mexico which have been studying this whole question carefully in their cooperation in the Committee on Cooperation. I told Inman that our Committee ought not to go to the State Department even with any inquiry just now, though it be of the simplest sort and merely for information without the knowledge and approval of the agencies which are immediately responsible. There is more gunpowder lying around now in this matter than anybody is aware of and we shall need, all of us together, to exercise all the discretion and wisdom that we can command. The situation in Mexico is more inflammable by far than it has been in China and we must watch every step, even such an innocent step as what looks like a harmless inquiry to the State Department.

As soon as you get back, I think it would be well if you would get in touch with Inman who has more of the information than all the different sources can supply than anybody else, and whose attitude, of course, is strongly anti-interventionist, but ^{he} is better informed of all the ins and outs in this present situation than any one else, and who has as pure a purpose with regard to it as a man can have.

I trust you are having a fine Conference in Baltimore.

Ever affectionately yours,

RES-KC

Turner, F. P.

Entrelac, P.O.,
Quebec Province,
~~Canada~~ -
September 19, 1927

Dear Robert:

Your kind letter was forwarded to me from Nashville and was received some time in August here in the woods of Quebec where Mrs. Turner and I have been since the second week of August. We greatly appreciate what you have written.

The Scarritt College matter has gone no further than private conversations with my friend Dr. Cuninggim, the President of Scarritt, and is still in the confidential stage. I do not know what will come out of our conversation. One difficult phase of the matter is the fact that it is clear that I must take sufficient time to get back to normal health before undertaking heavy responsibilities. [While I have made good progress since the middle of July, it is clear that I ought to take more time for rest and recuperation if I am to be in condition to do good work and not have to take more time off on account of ill health in the future. These have been exceedingly difficult days in which to try to make a decision. I found that any attempt to adequately face up to all the problems involved, set me back physically; so, for the time being, I am not attempting to settle questions as to the future.] Dr. Cuninggim understands the situation and we are leaving the matter in abeyance for future consideration.

[These are days when one appreciates as never before what it means to have friends. Without their generous consideration during this period of illness, the future would have seemed very dark indeed to me. One thanks God for the blessing of friendship and grows in his appreciation, to some small extent, of the meaning of our Lord's words when he told ~~His~~ disciples of ~~His~~ friendship for them.]

With best wishes in which Mrs. Turner joins me, I am

Sincerely yours,

F. P. Turner

P.S. As the Scarritt College matter is still in the conversation stage, I shall be under obligation if it be treated as confidential. Dr. Cuninggim might be embarrassed if the matter were discussed.

Volte, Charlotte E.

Debra Dun

November 11. 1937

153

My dear D. Speer.

On my arrival back in Debra I got your very gracious & more than welcome letter. As I looked at the envelope I wondered for a moment who was writing to me from Connecticut, & then I recognized the handwriting. Needless to say it was, as it always is a great joy to hear from you - Constantly people here, your friends and may I say, fellow-workers are referring to you, & feeling the loss of your presence at 155 - But if I know anything of what it means for an intensely busy man to lay down the work of a lifetime I know how you feel, for my husband went thro' & fancy much of the same longing to stand by the ship till the end, while at the same time a supreme

(2) sense of relief, to hand over untold burdens to those whose shoulders could better carry them -

I am writing at this time as I have just come back from the most inspiring gathering it has ever been my privilege to witness, I refer to the Centennial. By this time you have doubtless heard about it & there may be nothing new to tell, but if I guess correctly I am sure you will not be over-saturated with all you hear from every angle. Of course I feel as if I had been in the atmosphere of a Centenary for some years. For Henry was so deeply interested in it & did so much before his death in connection with it, that it was only the fulfillment of a dream when it came to pass. How he wanted to live for this, but God took him to higher service and I know he saw it all

(3) and rejoiced.

I hardly know where to begin. I presume you must have had the printed Programme to begin with. The renovated Church looks so nice. All the pillars have been removed, the area of the building enlarged, there is a dome at the top as ~~on~~ ^{on} the first old Church building.

The acoustics were not good, but as the building was still in some minor details unfinished, & no benches were in one could not really tell whether the echo would remain or would be rectified eventually, one most sincerely hopes this will prove to be the case. of

I see by ^{of} ~~beginning~~ this letter last evening, by this morning's post this printed letter of Lady Ewing has just been received. She remained in Ludlow for a few days & went back after the A.M. which followed the

(4) Centennial & was asked if the would be
write up & account which the has
most ably done, so I cannot do better
than send you a copy, there is little
that I could add to it. I returned
to Dehra as all but 5 teachers were
away, having gone straight from
Ludhiana to Allahabad to attend
the Annual Teachers' Conference.

I thought I could be of some little
use here in case of emergency.
But I might add one personal
word about the Centenary Tablet
in explanation of my part in
that. Only about 10. days before
the Centenary took place I felt
a deep call to do something for
the Church (not specifically the
Ludhiana Church) but the
Church in the Punjab, ^{the century of} which we
were to celebrate. And as a flash
it came into my mind, if it were
possible, & if the Church Council
did not object I would put up
this tablet in memory of those
that had joined the Church above

(5.) The offer was graciously accepted & the words on the Tablet were drawn up by me in the first place, & sent to the Com: for approval. A few minor changes were made only, & to Mr. A. E. Hargen & Andrew Thakur Dao I am indebted for the seeing of it thro'. I did not want any name of the donors on it, but only a reference for the future annals of the Church. I felt I wanted to pay my tribute of love to the one who was the dearest & best of husbands, as well as to those others who had gone before, & this seemed a wonderful opportunity, just in the sphere of labour in, & for, the Church in India, which he loved above all else - You will get many many letters I know, and for wife rejoice at the end of your term as Secretary of our Mission that God has allowed us to live to see what he has done in our midst. It was I think to us all a revelation of the quiet work of the past on the part of all his servants, & God's blessing on

(5) The Village Church at Christmas Eve.

(6) The Call of the Church - The Challenge to
Indian Youth. I must stop. I have yet to
write to my family - They are comfortably
settled for the present & the future we do
not yet know. Dr. Satter told me at the
Centennial they could not fill Howbrey's
place & he was terribly missed & much
needed. He is a wonderfully fine teacher
a good mixer & fine among men. He cannot
fail but help the young men he has in Virginia
God always finds work for those who turn it
to do for Him, so I do pray he may be a power
for good in that little corner for the present
but I hope he may get back, but he will
have to consider the little girl, & he could
never return to living conditions as they

were. Well you'll be tired of reading this.
It seems easier to write when you
are not in '156' one at least than if you'll
find more time to read long letters!

Kindly remembers me to Mrs. Speer
and with every good wish for the
coming Xmas season, and loving heartfelt
gratitude for all your kind words which
I do appreciate.

Yours most gratefully
Charles E. Vetter

September 21, 1907

The Rev. H. C. Velte, D.D.,
Saharanpur, U.P.,
India.

My dear Mr. Velte,

Your kind personal letter of August 25th is just received to-day. Mr. Nesbitt has been good enough to share with me all your letters to him, and I am sharing with him this letter of yours to me. He is doing admirable work here.

We and I have talked over together your references in your letter to the question of his continuance here or his return to India in January. We must face this problem very soon, both for his sake and for yours. As he has written to you the doctors absolutely forbid Dr. Griswold's return to India. Dr. Griswold was in today looking just about as well as when I saw him last. He says that he needs to be careful but that he can go forward with office work. It would be possible, I imagine, for him to come in in January to relieve Mr. Nesbitt.

What we need to do, however, is to look forward to what is best in the long run for the administration of the Board with reference both to the missions on the field and in the Church at home. Where the Board needs reinforcement is in the matter of the ability of its secretaries to represent it and the Mission cause here at the home base. At present, I suppose, I am doing more foreign missionary speaking, and have done so for years, than any other officer of the Board—perhaps as much as any two other officers. Dr. Brown is a tower of strength in the administration, but he rightly feels that he cannot any longer go off for the rough campaigning work. With the exception of Dr. Schell and Dr. Downs, almost all the other men secretaries are office men, although Mr. Wheeler is thoroughly faithful and useful in the field work. Whoever comes in to reinforce the staff should be a man who cannot only make his contribution in the way of judgment and counsel in the offices, but who can also stand for the cause in churches and Church courts. Furthermore, it is desirable that whoever represents India should be able to do this. We have a number of secretaries whose background is China but none who is the natural and instinctive advocate of Southern Asia. As long as I am here, of course, these fields have their spokesman, but if I should fall out, or if the Board does not reassign me to the India correspondence it seems to me highly desirable that any secretary in charge of India should not be handicapped or limited in any way, but should be able to do full work in every department and relationship of missionary administration and advocacy.

In any case, I imagine Dr. Griswold could not carry the work long. But it is a question whether it would not be wise to try to make some permanent arrangement that would not involve any more make-shifts than necessary. Next spring we shall have more light, no doubt. But we must take some action this fall, as I have said, in justice both to the Punjab Mission and to Mr. Nesbitt.

Dr. W.C. Velte, P.2

9/21/27

I am sending you herewith a copy of Gore's book "The Reconstruction of Belief" which is in reality three books bound in one - "Belief in God," "Belief in Christ", and "The Holy Spirit and the Church." It is one of the best books I have ever read. I think there will be many in India to whom you will want to recommend it. It is not as bright and easy reading as Dr. Patton's "Fundamental Christianity", but it is even more comprehensive and substantial, good and useful as Dr. Patton's book is.

I trust that you and Mrs. Velte are very well, and I hope that the death of Mrs. Thompson has not been too heavy a blow to her husband and her father and mother.

With warm regard,

Ever affectionately yours,

WES:G.

H. C. Veltz

The Retreat, Landour, Mussoorie, April 11th 1929.

My dear Dr. Speer,

I have time only for a brief note. This has been a hard week. The Kröbs Higginbottom case is the chief cause. Have not been at all well. You will hear about this matter before long. Please do not take it up until the Council has taken final action. The whole subject is again under consideration. Please regard this as confidential.

Yours affectionately,

H. C. Veltz

H. C. Velle.

The Retreat

Private & Confidential

Landover

Murrovia April 18. 1929

1

My dear Dr. Speer

Again I am unable to write to you in regard to important matters; first because I am not yet in possession of all the facts I need to enable me to write, & secondly because my secretary is not with me, & I cannot type myself owing to the neuritis in my left arm from which I am still suffering.

There have been startling developments in regard to the Allahabad situation which seems more serious than ever. Yesterday there was a meeting of the Bd. of Directors of the A. A. I. & you may hear from "H." Hold everything in abeyance until you have heard from the Council. No one can tell what "H." may do next. I hate to say it but I fear there will be no peace in Allahabad & no real blessing on the work so long as "H." ~~remains~~ remains in power, entrenched

2
as he is behind a B.^d of Directors entirely
controlled by him, & ready to support his
proposals. However I should not express a
hasty judgment, but I cannot help feeling
that much of the trouble we've had
in Allahabad may be traced to the
furn across the furnace. I had hoped
that when famine was taken a new
era would begin, but I'm afraid this
is a vain hope, however let us be patient
& leave matters for the present in God's
hands. I sometimes feel as if this were
our only hope for the solution of these
most difficult problems. Please defer
judgment until you have heard from me
again.

Would that we could go back to the
simple preaching of the Gospel of the earlier
days, & carry on our work according to
the methods followed by a Stewart
Fullerton, John Newton; or a C.W. Forman Sen.
who put first things first & were out here
to do one thing; to preach the unsearchable
riches of Christ which alone can save men
from their sins. Now this objective Gospel
into the background & we do a thousand
other things which occupy all our thought,
our time, & our strength. With many
as in our Colleges & schools & even in our
Hospitals there isn't leisure to do the one
thing needful. We go on building up big
Institutions far beyond anything that
the Native Church can afford; we spend

all our strength in trying to make them efficient, sometimes this becomes the ambition of one man or of a group of men, and they try as it were to erect a monument for themselves, great sacrifices are made, and a big institution grows up, but I doubt whether these are the things that count most in the Kingdom. It was not so in the life of our Lord nor in the history of the Early Church. It is so easy for us to forget the old truth, that the Kingdom cometh not with outward observation & it is "not by might, not by power, but by My Spirit saith the Lord of Hosts."

This is a Confidential letter, I am therefore not sending a second copy.

With warmest regards

Yours affectionately

H.C. Butler

H. C. Kelce

"CONFIDENTIAL"

"By Air Mail"

Ferozepore, March 17th. 1933.

Dear Dr. Speer,

In the letter I sent to you yesterday by the ordinary Mail. I forgot to include a matter which may require your immediate attention, I am therefore writing again, sending this letter by air mail. Mr. Whitlock has also promised to write on the same subject, and I hope you will get his letter simultaneously with mine. He will write more fully than I can and give all the details which will help you to understand and deal with the matter if you find that action will have to be taken.

The matter again has to do with the missionary personnel and is one of those things one would rather not write about. It was first brought to my notice about ten months ago by Rhea Ewing and Whitlock. My advice was to keep the thing confidential and give the person every opportunity to make an explanation before taking further steps. This has been done. Mr. Whitlock wrote in October, but there has been no reply. It therefore becomes necessary for me to write and bring the things that have troubled us greatly to your notice. We ask you to take such action as may be necessary.

The matter concerns Mr. George Leeder and the accounts of Ewing Christian High School, Ludhiana. When he left India he made over the accounts of the School without a balance sheet. Why he did so, he will be able to explain better than I can, but he knows that he did so in violation of the rules laid down in the Manual and that unless he makes good the shortage in the accounts, he is guilty of a very serious offence which neither the Board nor the Mission can ignore. A Committee consisting of Mr. Whitlock and, I think, Rhea Ewing spent fully three weeks going over the books, examining all the vouchers, and can find nothing to make good this shortage. It therefore stands against Mr. Leeder, and he is personally responsible. I can see no other solution. Nor can I see how he can return to the field, unless the shortage is made good. With a twenty per cent cut on ~~salaries~~ salaries, he will find it almost impossible to save money on the field to replace the amount required. It would take him years to do so, and so it would be far wiser to clear the thing off before he returns. Will he be able to do so? If not, what does he propose to do? It is a very serious matter.

Mr. Leeder. I believe, thinks the money is not due to the School, but that the money has been spent on items which have not been entered or that it has been spent in some way of which no record can be found. But we have to go by the books; there is nothing else we can do and Mr. Leeder is responsible for the shortage. It amounts to a total of Rs. 3,850/ according to the Committee's report. And the situation should be cleared up before he returns to the field.

I need not write more today. Mr. Whitlock, or Mr. Leeder himself will give further details. In closing may I call your attention to India Council action 32186, last para. and ask you to urge the Missions to be more careful than they have been in the past to observe the Manual's rule in regard to this matter. This letter should of course be shown to Mr. Leeder, but otherwise treat it as strictly confidential.

Yours affectionately,

H. C. Kelce

Velte, H.C.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Lowriston, Dehra Dun, 30-3-33.

My dear Dr. Speer,

Two days ago I cabled to you as follows:

"Inculcate Newyork- Dr. Speer; Defer action on letter March seventeenth re Leeder until you hear from me again; writing. Velte"

The letter sent to you on March 17th was a confidential letter and dealt with Mr. Leeder's accounts. Before writing it I had a conversation with Mr. Whitlock and I understood him to say that he was writing to you by the next mail. Soon afterwards he told me he had again written to Leeder, not to you, and he sent me a copy of his letter. He has asked Leeder to reply at once and is waiting for his answer. He had written before as long ago as October. But it may be that letter did not reach Leeder and so ^{he} ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ decided to write again before referring the matter to you. In view of this I feel that we should wait and give Leeder a chance to reply and explain. If his answer is satisfactory, we need not take up the matter. Will you therefore let things rest until you hear from me again.

Yours affectionately,

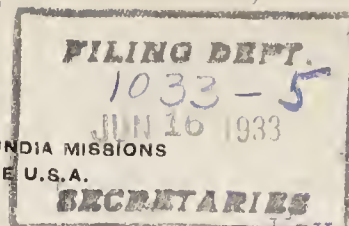
H.C. Velte

6/19
SECRETARY

" C O N F I D E N T I A L "

Velte, H.C.

THE INDIA COUNCIL
OF THE PUNJAB, NORTH INDIA & WESTERN INDIA MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A.



112
"LOWRISTON,"
DEHRA DUN,
U.P. INDIA.
May 12. 1933.

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
156 Fifth Avenue,
N. Y. City.

My dear Dr. Speer,

The contents of this letter, most of all the first parts are strictly confidential. I think you would regard them so, even if I had not marked them confidential.

1. Max Wylie's Book. When I wrote to you last week, I had not yet seen the book. Then I received a letter from Edmund Lucas in which he made severe comments on the book, and I decided ~~XXXX~~ to get a copy and see what it was like. I could scarcely believe my eyes when I read the note on the cover and Wylie's foreword on the opening page within. But there was worse to follow when I came to the first and second chapter which I read through. I could go no further; I glanced quickly at some of the portions in the following chapters; then threw the book aside with the exclamation: "O Forman, Forman! How deeply thou hast fallen!"

A son of a Presbyterian Manse in connection with one of our best known Churches, and a Christian teacher of a Mission College, yet scruples not in the most malicious way to slander men and women who were his own colleagues and who showed him much kindness while he was with them, writes scenes and stories concerning them full of the most shameless lies, the invention of his own filthy imagination, describes scenes and events, largely, if not entirely imaginary in which he is the chief actor, so obscene and disgusting that no decent person can bear to read them: this in brief is the character of the book. What an indictment of Forman Christian College—not the contents of the book, for on the very face of them these are shameless lies, but that a man who can think and write thus, should ever have been appointed a teacher in a Christian College.

How is this riddle to be explained? Is the book the production of a lunatic, a madman, a degenerate, of one possessed of the devil? It may be all these combined, but that the devil has had a hand in it, no one can doubt. Poor lad! What has been wrong with his training? How was it possible for him to sink to so low a level? Are there young men like these graduating from what once was a Christian University? Would that the authorities of these Universities knew something of the kind of men they are turning out!

Some people who met him at home and out in India, thought of him as a likeable lad. "He is very refreshing", so one lady remarked. But I am afraid he had little or no religion while out here; if godless means living without God, that may be a true description of him, yet men like these are appointed as Christian teachers in a Mission College! Surely there must be something wrong with such a College, and who is to blame but ~~XX~~ ourselves? Surely

the field of evangelism is not the only field where there are things that call for correction. There is much that is wrong in our educational work, especially in the higher institution. These are rapidly being secularised. Academic efficiency has been over-emphasised. The Christian efficiency of our Colleges has sadly declined. You know yourself why this is so. Radical re-adjustments need to be made? Who will make them? Will the present Boards of Directors do it? I doubt whether they will, or even can.

But to come back to Wylie. Did the deterioration set in after he left Lahore. Has the man gone crazy? Edmund Lucas says, the book is cleverly written in parts. Crazy men have sometimes written clever books. Just think of the wickedness of the man sending a consignment of the book to Lahore to be read and bought there by the public, mostly the student public, so as to do all the damage he can to the work in which he for a time had a part!

~~XXXXXXXXXX XXXXX~~ The people whose character he portrays are presented under fictitious names, but it is easy enough to make out who they are. Some are presented in a very unfavourable, others in a favourable light; I do not know who share the worse of the two. He himself and McClung Fleming are introduced in the opening chapter under the names of Bruno Hall and Farnsworth. The scene is laid in a Cafe on the Mall; both take pride in being able to take their whiskey pegs, the only ones of the missionaries in Lahore who indulge in that pleasure! Lucas is brought in in a later chapter. No one fares worse than he. Other characters are Our Son, Miss Assel, Strickler, perhaps also Llewellyn and Ahrens. But all of them are caricatures of the worst type. And the language is the slang common amongst the lowest type of students in American Universities or of a city slum. There is a scene which describes the writer visiting a woman of ill fame at midnight; the description is too disgusting to be repeated. But I have said enough.

I have written to Dr. Datta drawing his attention to this book and asking him if he knows of any way by which the sale might be stopped. He fortunately is not one of the characters portrayed. If anything can be done, it would be easier for him to do it, than it would be for the others.

No "autonomous" Board of Directors - that is my advice. Just set your face against this like a flint. It will never do. If the control is to be in India, let it be the Church, and if the Church is not yet strong enough, the Mission must remain in power, or the Council. The Church would soon be strong enough if men like Datta threw the weight of their influence into the Church. But they stand aloof. It is the Y. M. C. A. type of mind.

I intended to write about another matter, but there is not time and so I close,

Yours affectionately,

H. T. H. L. T.

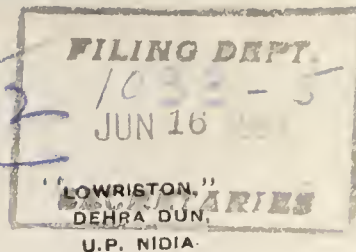
Velte, H C.

6/17
SECRETARY

"CONFIDENTIAL"

THE INDIA COUNCIL

OF THE PUNJAB, NORTH INDIA & WESTERN INDIA MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A.



May 18. 1933.

My dear Dr. Speer,

Though the subject about which I wrote confidentially last week, is unpleasant, yet it would be a mistake to pass it over on that account. It presents a very grave problem and we had just as well face it and learn the lessons it is meant to teach us.

I must make a correction: the chief character is a graduate of Hamilton College, not of Princeton. It is good to know that he is not a product of Princeton.

I have a letter from Lahore which says that both these young men- Hall and Farnsworth, i.e. Wylie and Fleming- imbibed liquor and that some missionaries knew it. Well, whoever knew and kept silence, is as much to blame as they. Is this the reason why the Mission's Executive Committee has been so lenient with Yusuf Jamal and Din? Well may we say, "If they do these things in the green tree, what shall happen in the dry?".

While the characters and the scenes are gross perversions of the real facts, yet there is a base for nearly every one of them which is seized upon by the writer for his own wicked ends. The worst are those which have for their foundation certain types of excessive religious emotionalism such as characterize the Pentecostal movement. There is so much good in this movement, one hates to say ~~anything against~~ it; but it is terribly dangerous, especially in a country like India. Please be careful not to send out any people affected by this extravagance. We have some who are somewhat on the border line, so must guard against this evil. It is a movement full of danger. Poor Robert Cummings is in the Ranchi asylum and there is little hope of his recovery. I am glad we got rid of Miss Ferron years ago; she would have given us a lot of trouble. And I am afraid Miss Burhans is of the same type and that ultimately we shall have to send her home or let her stay at home. The Missions must deal faithfully with such cases. We are influenced too much by sentiment.

What I shall now write is in strictest confidence. It concerns two friends whom I love and who are greatly devoted to me. They are however affected with this Pentecostalism and hold ~~extreme~~ extreme views on faith healing. I mention this, because one of them is a character in this vile book and there is a foundation for some of the terrible scenes in which he plays a prominent part. I am referring to Mr. and Mr. Llewellyn. They are both high strung; he has the emotional nature so characteristic of the Welshman. You heard of what happened three years ago, when he was practically off his head, went out into the villages, gave away his gold watch, his coat and even offered ~~to give away~~ his motor car. Another strange obsession was that he thought he should sacrifice his daughter Dorothy Anne. Fortunately he got over this and when I saw him the same year, he seemed perfectly right. He is so now. But this wicked boy seizes upon some of these incidents and uses them to blacken a good man's

JAMES L. BARTON
CHAIRMAN
HENRY MORGENTHAU
VICE-CHAIRMAN
CHARLES V. VICKREY
SECRETARY
CLEVELAND H. DODGE
TREASURER

NEAR EAST RELIEF

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS
(FORMERLY AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF)

ONE MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK



CABLE ADDRESS.
NEAREAST

TELEPHONE.
GRAMERCY 1024

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HARRY A. WHEELER
STANLEY WHITE
RAY LYMAN WILBUR
TALCOTT WILLIAMS
STEPHEN S. WISE

April 1, 1920.

Dr. Robert E. Speer
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Speer:

I enclose an article by Dr.

Barton on the subject of America's responsibility for protecting Armenia, which may appear in the New York TIMES on Sunday morning. It is also to be submitted to one leading paper of every state in the Union.

Sincerely yours,

CVV:HN


Secretary.

C. V. Vickrey

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JAMES M. SPEERS
CHARLES V. VICKREY
HARRY A. WHEELER
STANLEY WHITE
RAY LYMAN WILBUR
TALCOTT WILLIAMS
STEPHEN S. WISE

April 7, 1920

Dr. Robert E. Speer
156 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. Speer:

I enclose copies of recent numbers of the ACORNE, published in Constantinople, and giving news paragraphs concerning our relief activities in that area. I have marked certain paragraphs in which you may be interested if perchance you do not have time to examine the copies carefully.

Sincerely yours,

C. V. Vickrey
Secretary

CVV:RG

THE PRINCETON YEARS.

Lines for the Fiftieth Reunion of the Class of 1887.
To Franklin Spencer Spalding.

How clearly yet I see his strong, kind face
Lit with a smile that all fear could disarm.
To speak his worth, I scorn all commonplace.
Men saw in him that character was charm.

There are in every happy memory set,
Far down the vanished past, remote, withdrawn,
Scenes on whose golden hours there lingers yet
The rosy splendor of eternal dawn.

The years slip by in failure and decay.
And one by one our dearest things depart.
But not this joy that naught can take away.
It lives enshrined in every loyal heart.

And you, my classmates, the remaining few,
Who well or ill unto this hour have fared,
Knew that brave day when all the skies were blue
And all its wealth and charm and beauty shared.

When into Learning's fair and rich demesne
We young discoverers wandered hand in hand
Through woodlands fresh and meadows ever green
Behind those cautious leaders of our band,

Our teachers. Clearly do I see them yet,
My judgment now but little changed from then.
For some of them I never can forget.
All hail, the scholars and the gentlemen!

But others -- well, if love endureth all,
Then love can pardon Doctor Dryasdust.
Smile to yourselves. No name I shall recall.
Ah well, "Their souls are with the saints, we trust."

But that which gave those glorious hours delight
And to them still a mellow radiance lends
Lies in one word in which our hearts unite.
Not knowledge, youth, nor joy, but simply friends.

Dear comrades of that wondrous long ago,
Who with each year have near and nearer grown,
Heart calling heart in mutual ebb and flow,
So closely knit, so knowing and so known.

'Tis past believing there was once an hour
When first our widely severed pathways crossed.
When overnight new friendships came to flower
And life gained that which never could be lost.

We came as strangers, hearing Princeton call,
A crowd, a mob, a shapeless, nameless mass.
To her we gave our hearts, our souls, our all,
Swore true allegiance and became a class.

So met, so joined, we journeyed on with song,
Triumphant strains that bade all trouble fly.
Before us stretched the road, so broad, so long.
It could not end. Nor could the music die.

Days grew to weeks, months lengthened into years,
But all so full, so breathless and so sweet,
Loud with the thunder of victorious cheers
Or silent in the anguish of defeat.

And just when life seemed at its very crown,
Each day, each hour with perfect pleasure packed,
We stopped aghast. Why Time was ringing down
The curtain on the fourth and final act!

Commencement Week with all its crowd and go
And Princeton at her very loveliest.
Proud fathers and fond mothers watched the show,
Watched with the eyes of those who loved us best.

Then at the station all the last good-byes,
Some leaving never to return again.
There goes the bell. The ringing cheers arise,
That fainter grow with each departing train.

Now all are gone. The red cars fade from view,
With one faint smoke wreath slowly upward curled.
The grave old Seniors -- yes, the song's come true --
Are safe at last out in the wide, wide world.

Those after years, how did you find them, friend?
And what of joy or sorrow did they yield?
Were they not like the colors which do blend
In complement upon our college shield?

Were they black years of toil and strain and stress,
Renunciation, worry, loss, disease,
Dead, frustrate hopes and bitter loneliness?
For human life is made of such as these.

Or golden years of fame and high success,
Place, riches, honor, all the things that please,
That glamorous moment when she whispered, "Yes"?
For human life is made of such as these.

But while in divers ways to each of you
The flight of time brought mingled good and ill.
Not so with Old Nassau. She throve and grew
And fortune blessed Our Lady of the Hill.

East, west and south the campus slowly spread.
And where one day the grass stood rank and green,
The next a very palace reared its head,
In Gothic glory towering o'er the scene.

But that which warned us time was hurrying by,
Not stone and mortar, walls rise overnight,
But trees, high-arched, deep-shadowing, caught the eye,
Where we had seen the meadow, bare and bright.

And while more fair with every passing year
Our Alma Mater met us when we came,
Amid all change and alteration here
One thing was constant. Old North was the same.

Strong in its beauty of a simpler day
The belfry rose above the ivied wall
And in its old, harsh, stern, imperious way
The bell rang out its deep and thrilling call.

I stopped. I mused. What was that caught my ear?
Far down within me ancient memories stirred.
Behind the sound, a sense I seemed to hear.
Beyond the music hid some magic word.

I stood on holy ground, but stood perplexed.
Here where the saints have lived, the heroes died,
With radiant dreams of this world and the next,
What was this word the bell had always cried?

Full half a century behind me lies,
Yet only now the lesson taught I see.
See clearly though with old and tired eyes.
I know the Truth. The Truth hath made me free.

Thus spake the bell: "Where'er through life we range
And find the rich, the false, the strange, the new.
Here also stand the things that never change,
The old, the good, the simple and the true.

God's own high call goes ringing through the heart
Above this low world's ever swelling din.
Who hears and chooses well the better part
Is blessed. The kingdom he shall enter in."

---LUCIEN WAGGENER, Jr.

1220 Balfour Ave

Oakland, Ky

March 4, 1929
(Dictated Mar 1.)

Mr. E. O. Wagner,
Lakeville, Conn.

My dear Mr. Wagner:

I am very much obliged for your letter of February 14th with reference to the automobile insurance.

As I understand it the insurance on the Buick would be \$1.50 for \$1,000. fire insurance; \$5.50 for \$1,000. theft insurance; \$13.00 property damage liability, and \$40.00 for personal liability for \$50,000 to \$100,000. limits, with a chance that this last item might be less under 1929 rates. This would make a total of about \$60. without collision insurance, Is this correct?

Can you let me know also the rates on the Pierce Arrow sedan? It is a second-hand 1924 model 33, for which I am paying \$1,000. It is a six cylinder car, 38 horse-power; weighing 5,060 pounds. What would the insurance rates be on it?

Have you any information from the Insurance Company as to the prospect of a settlement with McCann. Mr. Rorharback issued an attachment on our property which is still standing and which it would be comfortable to have removed, as well as to have the whole matter settled.

I trust Mrs. Wagner is having a fine visit in the south.

With kind regards to you all,

Very cordially yours,

RES/B

March 31, 1935

Mr. E. O. Wagner
Lakeville, Conn.

My dear Mr. Wagner:

I have been away the past four weeks on the Pacific Coast and have just got back. Thank you very much for your notes which I found waiting.

With regard to the legal expenses in connection with William's accident, I wrote the Travelers Insurance Company on March 4th giving them the following statement of items:

Expenses of William and myself in connection with the trial at Winsted on March 4th	17.30
Bill of T. F. Carmody in connection with William's hearing before Justice Tuttle	136.90
Fine and Costs in case before Justice Tuttle	45.30

I asked the Travelers Company to be good enough to refund whatever amounts they were liable for under the policy and I have received the enclosed letter from Mr. Fred R. Loydon, Jr. I judge that there is nothing further to be done accordingly with regard to this. I had not supposed that the Company would be liable for more than the expenses in connection with our attending court in Winsted on March 4th.

With regard to the insurance on the cars for the coming year, I have two policies, as you know, on each car. On the Pierce Arrow I have policy FA-AX 6065501, covering personal liability of \$50,000 and \$100,000, and property damage \$1,000, and policy A560964, covering fire and theft insurance \$700 for each.

In your letter of March 27th you enclose a renewal of the first of these policies.

On the Buick also I have two policies - FA-AX 6065502, providing the same personal liability and property damage protection as in the case of the corresponding policy on the Pierce Arrow. The other policy A560965 with attachment dated April 17, 1935, effective as of April 5, providing for fire and theft insurance each in the sum of \$1650.

I should like all these policies renewed with the exception of the amount of the fire and theft insurance in the case of the Buick. I presume as this is the second year for that car the company would not want to insure it for more than \$1500.

Mr. E. O. Wagner

- 1 -

March 31, 1930

Your letter of March 27th, as I have said, included a renewal of the one Pierce policy but not the other and no renewal of either of the Buick policies. Will you please have them all renewed and send the Financial Responsibility Insurance Certificate for the two cars and the enclosed letter to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles in which I have enclosed check and license applications as of April first.

I return herewith the Financial Responsibility Insurance Certificate for the Pierce car which you sent so that this can be forwarded with the corresponding certificate for the Buick. I notice that on this Pierce certificate the personal liability is given as "\$10,000 \$10,000." Ought this not to be "\$50,000 \$100,000."

I received the copy of the Motor Vehicle laws which you sent with the passage marked on Page 32. This does not have anything to do, however, does it with the license on the present Buick? It was issued last year normally with the filing of the pink Financial Responsibility Insurance certificate for both the cars.

As soon as I get the license from Hartford I will write to the Dutchess Supply Company in Millerton to put the batteries back in the cars and have them ready when Mrs. Speer and I come up, as we hope to do, on Friday, April 11th or Saturday, April 12th.

The Liability policies on both cars have been suspended for four months. Will you please credit this against the cost of the renewal of all the policies for the year beginning April 3rd, 1930, and let me have a full bill for all the premiums less this credit?

We have Constance home with us now for her Easter holidays and shall have Billy home about the seventeenth.

With kind regards to Mrs. Wagner and yourself,

Very cordially yours,

EES:B

COPY

The Travelers

517 Lilley Building
Waterbury, Conn.

March 18, 1930

Mr. Robert E. Speer
24 Gramercy Park,
New York City

B-1307673
Robert E. Speer
Re: PI & PI Edward McCann.

Dear Sir:

I have for acknowledgment your letter of March 4, 1930, addressed to Mr. Dowty of Hartford.

I am attaching hereto our check for the sum of \$17.50, representing the expense of your son and yourself attending court in Winsted on March 4. The item of \$45.50 is not properly chargeable under the Policy as it concerns the criminal proceedings and the Policy issued by the Travelers to you contemplates only civil matters. It is for the same reason that we cannot reimburse you for Carmody & Thoms' bill dated July 1, 1928 for \$138.90 as this is apparently in connection with the criminal charge of reckless driving against your son.

If my explanation is not clear or satisfactory I should be very glad to have you so advise me.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Fred R. Loydon, Jr.
Assistant Adjuster.

FRL:EM
Attach.

October 27, 1932

Mr. Frederick C. Fulcott,
222 Capitol Avenue,
Hartford, Conn.

My dear Fred:

Your kind letter of October 19th has been received. Very probably it concerned my letter to you sending you a letter from George Case which he suggested I should forward to you. I sent this to Norwell, however, and it may be that you are going about so much these days that your Norfolk mail may not reach you promptly. I am venturing, accordingly, to enclose herewith a copy of George's letter, although in all probability my letter sent to Norfolk will already have come to you.

Thank you very much for all that you have done in the matter. I trust that it may be adjusted very soon. It has been a good deal of a nuisance this past year.

I was in Lakeville at about eight PM and did not know that you were coming out or coming in Saturday so I could have liked to talk and see you.

Very truly yours,

Very truly yours,

COPY

WHITE & CASE
17 Wall Street

New York, October 17, 1928

Mr. Robert W. Spear
The Board of Foreign Missions
of the Presbyterian Church,
156 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Rob:

I find your letter of October 8th here on my return from a long absence, and I hope you will forgive the apparent neglect of my delay in answering.

Perhaps by this time you have heard from Fred Walcott and received suggestions. If so, I am sure they will be helpful, because I know that Fred is quite intimately acquainted with Moraback, who, you say, is the attorney for the plaintiff. While Fred is not a lawyer, I should think he could quite properly, as a friend of yours, go to Moraback and endeavor to get him to consent to reduce the amount of the claim to \$25,000, which is covered by your insurance policy. From what we have heard about the case, there doesn't seem to be a chance in the world that if he gets any verdict it can exceed \$25,000, even if Willis was guilty of negligence. This is frequently done and it might open the way to a negotiation which would let you out entirely, leaving the Insurance Company to be the sole defendant in interest at any rate. It is the practice in accident cases always to make a very extravagant claim for damages, away beyond what the plaintiff can expect to get. While I personally am not particularly familiar with the practice in such litigation, they tell me here in the office that where an attachment is levied, tying up a defendant's property upon a claim which on the face of it is absurd, the Court will frequently entertain a motion to reduce the amount of the attachment. If Mr. Moraback is unwilling to do this voluntarily, perhaps your counsel might consider taking such action in this case.

When Anna telephoned me about this matter a year ago last summer, I consulted with my old friend, Robbins B. Stoeckel, of Norfolk, who is also a friend of Fred, and also an intimate friend of Moraback. He is also a lawyer, and besides, is the Motor Vehicle Commissioner of Connecticut, and it was on his advice, as well as Fred's, that we made the suggestions we did to Anna. Of course, all this sort of thing is a.b.c. to him and owing to the fact of his intimacy with Moraback, and also Fred's, I would be very hopeful that they might put the thing in such a light to him that he might be willing to reduce the amount of the attachment so as to free your property, at any rate.

My suggestion would be that you send this letter of mine to Fred, who might, in turn, be willing to talk with Bob Stoeckel about it and concert some way to reduce the amount of this claim, or at least the amount of the attachment to where it is fully covered by the insurance policy.

I do not know Mr. Herman, the Insurance Company's lawyer in Winsted, but have no doubt that he is quite competent. Employment by the Traveller's Insurance Company ought to be a guarantee of that. This being so, I see no reason why you should employ any other lawyer. A law suit is subject to the old adage about "Too many cooks", as well as most other activities.

If there is anything else you think I can do to help, I will be only too glad to try it on.

Always with kind regard,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed George R. Case)

October 12, 1944

Mr. Samuel Johnson,
Hartford, Conn.

11

I am informed by the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford that you will have charge of the interests of the Company, and my interests, in the claim made by Edward McCann of Lakeville through his attorney, J. Clinton Forbach of North Canton, on account of an automobile accident at Lakeville in September 1927, when said driver, McCann, collided with a car driven by me, and William Spear.

Very truly yours,

1/1

October 8, 1922

The Honorable Fred S. Willcott,
221 North Main Street,
Hartford, Conn.

My dear Sir:

You may remember my writing you a year ago with reference to an automobile accident in which my son and William and some other school boys were involved. On the road between the school and the village an old truck carrying a car which we owned and which my son was driving collided with an old truck driven by Edward McGinn, an employee of Martin's Garage in Newville. McGinn was killed instantly and was seriously injured. One of the boys who was with him lost his leg but fully recovered.

According to William's account McGinn was driving at an excessive speed and the other car ran into him from a side road. The other police, however, charged me with reckless driving and the case was tried before Justice of the Peace in Newville last August when Mr. McGinn and I were out of the country. William's lawyer, Mr. C. V. Corbin of Waterbury, advised me to plead guilty of reckless driving and my attorney Elliott, he was present, emphasized as I said I should not have done on the basis of William's account, but Mr. Corbin and Elliott may have had other information. The only witnesses, however, were William and his companions and I am still not satisfied from their testimony that the responsibility for the accident lay on McGinn and not on William. However, the police and fines and costs were paid and that matter was closed.

Now, however, J. William Corbin, Justice of the Peace and witness in the case, has brought suit in McGinn's name for \$10,000 damages and as Justice of the Peace has issued a writ of judgment in this case on my property at Newville with notice to appear in the Haddam County Court on Monday, October 31.

The car which William was driving was insured by the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford whose policy provides that the company is -

"(a) To cover the insured from action or such injuries by such investigation, or by such negotiation or settlement, of any resulting claims, as may be deemed expedient by the company;

"(b) To defend for the insured any suit brought against the insured for such injuries, even if such suit is frivolous, false or fraudulent;

"(c) To pay all costs taxed against the insured in any such defense suit and all expenses incurred by the company, and all interest accruing after payment of judgment until the company has paid, ten percent deposited in court with part of such judgment as does not exceed the limit of the company's liability thereon, and any expense incurred by the insured for such immediate medical relief as shall be imperative at the time of injury."

October 8, 1935

The amount of the Company's liability for bodily injuries to or death of each person is \$25,000.

I sent the papers in the case which have been served on me and also on William to Mr. C. W. Ripley, Adjuster of the Travelers Insurance Company, 1111 Broadway Building, Waterbury Connecticut. Under date of October 2nd Mr. Ripley replied;

"We wish to acknowledge said papers which were forwarded to this office. We have sent a guarantee letter to Attorney Harback for \$25,000, the amount of our policy limit. It will be necessary for you to procure a bond for a like amount to be released the attachment on your place. This bond will have to be turned over to Attorney Harback."

"As the suit is brought in excess of the policy limit we wish to advise you that if you see fit to employ an attorney to look after your interest herein, you can do so and have him enter an appearance in the case. It is not necessary that you or that anyone you care to as our attorney, or counsel Harback of Hartford, can handle the entire case if you wish to have him."

I enclose this letter as follows.

"Your letter of yesterday is just received. I think it would be quite unnecessary for me to employ any attorney in addition to your son as you are ready to leave the entire case in your hands and his."

"With regard to the attachment on my property, is it necessary to procure a bond in release thereof, or would there be any objection to us letting the attachment stand until the case is settled?"

"I have a letter from Mr. Eagle stating that it will not be necessary for my son or myself to appear on November 6th."

I have also a letter from Mr. John J. Eagle, Adjuster of the Travelers Company in Hartford in which he says;

"It will not be necessary for you or your son to appear on the return day, which you state is November 6th. This will be taken care of by our attorneys and you will not have to appear in Court until such time as you hear from a representative of the Travelers Insurance Company."

This morning I have a note in reply from Mr. Ripley as follows;

"If it is your wish to let the attachment stand until the case is settled it will be agreeable to us and it will not be necessary for you to procure a bond. We have already forwarded Mr. Attorney J. Clinton Harback our guarantee letter up to the limit of your policy, or \$25,000."

"Confirming Mr. Eagle's letter to you, it will not be necessary for either your son or yourself to appear on November 6th."

I do not know anything about Connecticut procedures and am using the liberty of asking you for any advice as to whether I should do anything further. Would it be to supply Mr. Harback with a bond that would release the attachment on my property? Would it be to employ any counsel supplementing the services of the Travelers Insurance Company, which under the policy is obligated

The Honorable Fred J. Salcott

- 3 -

October 8, 1933

to defend the insured. Does this obligation cover all accidents that are made or only those which fall within the Company's limit of liability for damages?

The Company has, of course, William's statement with regard to the accident and the names of those who were with him. The charges in Mr. Corlack's writ with regard to the accident, as far as I can judge from William's statement and from examination of the two automobiles, are incorrect and untrue. William has had no recollection of looking in evidence and William is one of the most competent and trustworthy boys I have and a very capable and careful driver.

You know thoroughly the practices and proceedings in Connecticut and I would be very grateful for any word of advice or counsel from you.

With warm regard,

Very cordially yours,

P.S. -

I am not sure whether you are at Hartford, or Norfolk, so I am requesting to send a copy of this letter to Norfolk as well.

October 8, 1935

The Honorable Fred H. Talcott,
251 Capitol Avenue,
Hartford, Conn.

My dear Fred,

You may remember my letter of a year ago with reference to an automobile accident in which my younger son William and some other children were involved. On the road between the school and the village an old Buick touring car which was owned and driven by one who was driving collided with an old Dodge car driven by Edward Johnson, an employee of Bartlett's Garage in Lakeville. Edward was knocked instantly and was seriously injured, and one of the boys with us was also very badly injured.

According to William's account Edward was driving at an excessive speed and the other car ran right into the side of it from a side road. The State Police, however, charged him with reckless driving and the case was tried before Justice of the Peace in Lakeville last spring when Mr. Green and I were out of the country. William's lawyer, Mr. F. W. C. Hardy of Waterbury, advised him to plead guilty of reckless driving and my other son Elliott, who was present, advised me that I should not have done so on the basis of William's account, but that Mr. Hardy and Elliott had had fuller information. The only witnesses, however, were William and his connections so from all that I learned from them I judged that the responsibility for the accident lay on Edward and not on William. However, as trial guilty and fines and costs were paid and that matter was closed.

Mr. Hardy, however, J. William's attorney, Justice of the Peace and attorney to the Union, has brought claim in Edward's name for \$25,000 damages and as Justice of the Peace has issued a writ of judgment in this case on my property at Lakeville with notice to appear in the Litchfield County Court on Tuesday, November 11.

The car which William was driving was insured by the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford whose policy provides that the Company is -

"(a) to serve the insured upon notice of such injuries by such investigation, or by such negotiation or settlement, or any resulting claim, as may be deemed expedient by the company;

"(b) to defend for the insured any suit seeking damages for such injuries, even if such suit is groundless, false or fraudulent;

"(c) to pay all costs taxed against the insured in any such defended suit and all expenses incurred by the company, also all interest according to the terms of judgment until the company has paid, tendered or deposited in court such part of such judgment as does not exceed the limit of the company's liability thereon, also any expense incurred by the insured for such immediate surgical relief as shall be imperative at the time of injury."

R. E. Spear

2642 Van Buren Pl.
Los Angeles
Feb. 4th 1936.

Dear Dr. Spear:-

It always warms
my heart to hear from you
and your words of personal
affection in your recent letter
cheered me beyond measure.

I am but vicariously the experi-
ence of a countless host. - I
know - when I say that you mean
more to me than any other
living man. I simply devour
your books - and they have
furnished meat to my soul.

Your two most recent books
have proved themselves pre-
cious to me - and I have read
and re-read them to my

great profit and delight. -
I prize your personal friend-
ship and appreciate your many
kindnesses more than any
words of mine can express.

I have missed seeing you
on your recent visit to Califor-
nia. My wife's health has

the pleasure of meeting Dr. Adolf Keller in Geneva
four years ago, when he was a student in the University
at ^{SS Burg} Strasbourg and was visiting in Geneva. Dr. Keller
was very kind to him - so that I turned the matter
over to Mr. Noble - although I had made some
inquiries also. Mr. Noble, after going into the
matter quite thoroughly, reports that young Mr. Keller
was brought before one of the judges in our Municipal
Court on two charges of traffic violation. He was
fined and was given one week to arrange the
payment of the fine. He did not return at the
time fixed by the court - and Mr. Noble states
that after having been arrested on five different
occasions and given tickets by traffic officers - a
warrant was issued and he was sentenced
to jail - He has now served about half of his
term but his lawyer - secured for him by Mr.

so precarious and her condi-
tion so uncertain for the
past eighteen months that
I have not ^{been} away from home
~~overnight~~ in all that time
so that I missed your visit to
the Synod and also to Berke-
ley in connection with the
more recent gathering there.
We're hoping that our paths
may cross again - and that
right soon.

We are greatly interested in
the case of young Mr. Keller
and deeply sympathize with
Dr. and Mrs. Keller - in all the
anxiety and sorrow of this some-
times.

Hubert

It happens that Rev. ~~Lee~~ E. Noble
the Assistant Minister in
our Church, made the ac-
quaintance of Mr. Keller
very soon after his arrival
in Los Angeles. Mr. Noble
is also a very close, personal
friend of Mr. Harold Wagner
Executive Secretary of the
Y. M. C. A. - He also had

Wagner, says that there is
no way to secure his release
before the expiration of his term -
some thirty days hence. In
the meantime, he is being
carefully looked after by his
friends and seems to be in good
health. Mr. Noble has visited him,
Jundent and, and will keep
in touch with him. And while
Mr. Wagner still feels that the
best solution would be for him to
return to his own home - we
will do all in our power to
secure him work here if accep-
table to him. He seems to be
free from bad habits - so far as
we are able to discover - and
has a pleasing personality, it is
said, by those who have met
him during the two years of his
residence in Los Angeles. He
is temperamentally difficult,
humor, and the outcome of
any efforts put forth in his behalf
is somewhat uncertain.

I will keep you informed with
regard to any future developments.
Sincerely hope that you and
Mrs. Spear are keeping well.
With every good wish -
Affectionately,
Sincerely,
H. H. W. W.

Re: Wallace, —

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

December 22, 1928

MEMORANDUM

FROM Mr. Speer
TO Miss Sheppard
Mr. Wheeler

Dear Friends,

I enclose herewith a confidential statement sent me by Mr. Will Wallace of Mexico with regard to family affairs in the home of the Morrrows. I doubt whether the statement should have been written at all and have told Mr. Wallace that under no circumstances would I have any copies made and would show it only to you two and to Mrs. Speer. Will you kindly return it when you have read it?

Very faithfully yours,

RES:C.

November 13, 1934

Mr. Henry H. Welles, Jr.
The Croyden
12 East 86th Street
New York City

My dear Henry:

I enclose herewith a check from the little fund of which I spoke to you to cover the tickets to Northfield and return. If this was not the full amount, please let me know.

I had a lovely letter from Henry this morning. He doesn't say anything about the little one's accident but I trust you have good word about her.

Ever affectionately,

RES:B

April 23, 1927
(Dictated April 21)

Mr. Ralph C. Wells,
23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Shanghai, China.

My dear Mr. Wells:

Your good letter of March 7th was duly received and I have shared it with Dr. Scott as you requested. There have been many developments since you wrote, including the tragedy in Nanking, and as we understand all our missionaries are out of the interior except those who are at Canton and Peking, if these can properly be spoken of as interior cities. I am not quite sure from the messages which have come as to just who are left in Peking and Canton. Dr. Scott tells me that he understands that all of our missionaries are out of Peking city except five men but the Yenching people seem to be all at the University still with the exception of the Wolfertz's and a few others. We had a cablegram from our daughter yesterday morning stating that everything was safe in Peking and she had no expectation of leaving it present.

I am wondering how in the world you were able to get Dr. Lingle out of Changsha, and how is it that there are several hundred of the Standard Oil and other people still staying in the interior when all our missionaries under Consular and government pressure are out? Some are alleging that business elements are remaining in the interior for the purpose of involving the government in some form of forcible intervention. Surely that cannot be true.

Here at home if there are any forces that are pressing for forcible military intervention, they are doing it secretly. The newspapers and a great body of public opinion are on the other side.

Some of our Chinese friends like Timothy Low, T. L. Koo, and K. L. Hwo and others are very busy speaking and writing and I think they are trying to deal very sympathetically and fairly by the missionary cause. As Dr. Scott will have told you I think Dr. Barnshuis read your confidential despatch to the State Department, signed by a dozen or more of you and sent by the Consulate, at a small meeting where Mr. Low was present and Mr. Koo has since spoken of the matter very bitterly to Dr. Scott. I think some of the friends have not got a correct apprehension as to your message and we are waiting with great interest a letter which will explain what lay back of it and exactly what it was intended to signify.

Our hearts are very heavy over the Nanking incident, of course, and we are waiting for the letters which will give a full account of how it happened and what it meant. Dr. Eric North and I have had a number of conferences over the problems of the University and have cabled to Dr. Bowen and Dr. Reisner for their explanation and are waiting word. We do not know what damage was done. We have heard that Ginling is safe and unharmed.

Dr. Scott will be writing to you regarding your suggestion as to his future work. We have many problems before us in our administration and or-

Mr. Ralph C. Wells

- 2 -

ganization here. Dr. Brown is carrying a full load with great wisdom and stability but he is over seventy now and he expects to be away all this summer in connection with the Faith and Order Conference in Lausanne. I also was to have gone but have told the authorities that it would be simply impossible for me to think of it, especially as I have to contemplate the probability of going to Syria and Palestine next spring in connection with some of the Near East problems and the meeting of the International Missionary Council which is to be held in Jerusalem.

We must find some ways of strengthening our staff and at the same time we must find ways of reducing our administration and promotional expenses.

I mailed you several days ago a copy of our deputation report. I am sorry it was not possible to include the index but that would have delayed the report for some time and I think this fault is measurably atoned for by the fullness of the Table of Contents. I am sending you a copy also of some addresses on China made at the Foreign Missions Conference in China.

With warm regard to Mrs. Wells and Charlie Patton and all, and with deepest sympathy with you in these crushing anxieties and problems which you are meeting, I am,

Your sincere friend,

RCS/B

R. R. Wheeler

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

ROBERT E. SPEER
ARTHUR J. BROWN
STANLEY WHITE
GEORGE T. SCOTT
MRS. CHARLES K. ROYS
W. REGINALD WHEELER
MISS IRENE SHEPPARD

April 12th, 1927.

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
Building.

Dear Dr. Speer:

Last spring, when we were on the train to St. Louis headed for some South American meetings there, I spoke to you concerning the thought and purpose which were in Mrs. Wheeler's heart and in mine in regard to our return to China as missionaries there. There is no need now of reviewing the reasons pro and con which I outlined then, but I want to write to you now to say that recent developments have only strengthened our feeling that we should volunteer for service in China, and that my hat, Mrs. Wheeler's chapeau, and the sombreros of the three Wheeler boys are in the ring. It may seem that this is a curious time to speak of going back to China, but the situation there is certain to change in due time and missionaries will be needed as never before.

With this request for consideration as candidates for China again ought to go my resignation as Executive Secretary for the Latin America and West Africa Missions. Of course I owe a duty to these Missions, and I ought not to sever relations with them without first having tried to do more to help in the financial campaign, particularly for South America, and also until a successor for my place should be found.

I think we ought to put in another year at least in the South American campaign, and I hope very much that arrangements might be made so that the office correspondence could be carried by someone else, and that I might have more freedom for field work in relation to the campaign. During the past two years I have been trying to manage the Presbyterian part of our campaign (which is a Home Base job) and have also tried to keep up the correspondence with missionaries and with the Missions (which is Foreign Department work), and in trying to do them both I have done both badly. I think the most pressing need in the campaign is for someone to shoulder the definite responsibility for it, and there seems to be no one else available except myself to attempt this.

I would like to suggest that if this is acceptable to you my resignation as Executive Secretary be made effective March 31, 1928, and that we plan to go to the field in the late summer or fall of that year. I think we will be able to pay our own expenses, although of this I am not quite certain. We will have to wait and see just how much damage has been done through the recent difficulties in Portland.

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
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156 FIFTH AVENUE
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W. REGINALD WHEELER
MISS IRENE SHEPPARD

Pg.2- Dr. R.E.S.-4-12-27

I am sending a copy of this letter to Dr. Scott. You can do, of course, as you think best with this memorandum. It might be better not to discuss it until later, but I wanted you to know what was in our minds so that we could be planning definitely for the future.

I think the best man on the horizon for my job in the Council is John Mackay, now in Montevideo, whose work and record you well know. I understand he expects to be in this country sometime during this year and could be approached with reference to the work.

I do not want to finish this note without expressing my appreciation of the privilege of working at 156 during these past six years. I have seen something of the work of business men and also of politicians and those who are responsible for trust funds and public monies. I do not think there are any business men or any public servants who are more careful or more conscientious, or, on the whole, more economical, than the administrative officers of the Foreign Boards of the churches and in the front rank of these organizations stands the Executive Council of our own Presbyterian Board. I am happy to have had these years of association with the Council, but China and the work on the field was our first love. China is going to need a great deal of help, and when the proper time comes we would like to go back.

I honestly do not care very much where we go, but on account of our somewhat checkered health record, it would probably be better not to try to live either too far north or too far south; also because of the recent loss in Nanking I have thought that we might be used in relation to the university there. These questions, however, can be settled later.

Sincerely yours,



W. Reginald Wheeler.

WRW-AS

P.S. Margaret made a fine speech at the Board meeting on the 13th.
She spoke with clarity, logic and a nice restraint - I hope she will do
the Board job as I think they need help - in the choir section.
W.R.W.



Wheeler, W. Rex

THE WILLARD HOTEL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dec. 22, '37

Dear R. Speer:

Your card about 'Jimmy' came yesterday
just before I left New York and I appreciated
very much your writing as you did about the book
and about him - I know you and Mrs. Speer
would understand. Last Saturday night I
went to the Metropolitan with Rex and Harriet Mills,
the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Phumers Mills, of Newark, who
will spend the Christmas holidays with us at Endicott,
and I felt that Jimmy was very near - He loved
the opera - and I believe he joined us in spirit
there -

Last Wednesday I was in Hartford with
Mr. Nydell making some calls for the Choir
Colleges - (in some Southern Cross and some other

interesting people - and I mean their interest in some gifts
eventually) - and that evening I stopped at my home
in New Haven to see Rex - We went to Battell
Chapel to hear the singing of Christmas carols by
the New Haven Carolers - Most of the carols had
been chosen and some translated by Professor Edwin Reed -
and they were beautiful - The chapel was filled,
and as in Finland, I felt mother's presence
very vividly - and then later I felt that
Father and Jimmy joined us - Now these
impressions may all be subjective and imaginary;
but I believe there is reality back of them,
and that when we cross the line into the
other world we talk with mother and with Jimmy
at the other side - and ask about these
days; mother will say, "yes, I was there;
I saw you and Rex in that Yale chapel,
and I heard the Christmas songs, and I asked
if I might not go to join you, and I



THE WILLARD HOTEL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

has given that permission - (or perhaps the
 spirits of the Blessed need no such permission.)
 "and I went to be near you, and your
 Father and Jimmy joined us there"; and Jimmy
 will say, "I heard the music of 'Travels';
 and I remembered my college days when I
 enjoyed the beauty and melody of the
 opera, and I joined you at Rex and
 your friend is that familiar House -"

This may all be just imagination;
 but there is true comfort in the impressions
 that come - and I can't help believing
 they have a basis in fact -

I know you have had the same
 experiences with Elliott, and the same comfort

Late. Wednesday evening. ~~Dear~~ You.

I am finishing this after returning to New York - In Washington I saw Dr. Wang, the Ambassador, the Leg, the Counselor, at the Embassy, and Dr. Hunsbeck at the State Department - I wish I had an opportunity to talk over with you what they said - The Chinese are confident of ultimate victory: they say Russia is coming in on their side; a motor road is being built by nearly a million men, munition supplies can be brought; Chiang Kai-shek's son is head of an army coming in from Mongolia; and they feel they can outlast Japan. Dr. Hunsbeck's experience at the Conference in Belgium was interesting - it has been a great relief to know all at Downing are safe.

The campaign is going well - We have approximately \$115,000 in cash, written and oral pledges - (\$100,000 in actual cash and signed subscriptions) and more gifts on the horizon. We are trying for \$250,000.

I am leaving tomorrow (Thursday) night for Providence - After January 1 - we will have an apartment in New York and I can see more of Peter and his mother - Better come and join us -
with Christmas love - sincerely yours - W. Rex Whipple

Stanley White

White, S.

1st 7 College Avenue
New Brunswick N.J.

Nov. 29th / 27

REC'D

My dear Robert

NOV 30

Mr

Thank you for
your letter.

I am sorry
that my estate has become
a cause for anxiety &
sympathy on the part of
my friends.

as far as I

accustomed places & ways which
first appeared as restrictions that
I am no more cast down per-
manently by their arrival.

It is a little dis-
appointing to stand in helples-
ness and see the world, in which
I am so interested, go by without
me. There is my own satisfaction

can see this attack
calls my for patience &
waiting, although it is one
can tell what the future
has in store -

The last two or
three years I have gotten
so accustomed to what is
ordinarily called disap-
pointments & finding
the brightness of life &
its worthwhileness in war -

in knowing that it still
goes on & forward, pre-
dictive of the individual.

I hope you & Mrs.
Spur will have a mighty
good time to your trip to
Syria. Give her my
best regards, in which
Mrs. White joins -

Sincerely yours
Stanley White
per. H. R. M.

White, Stanley

Dictated 9/10/25

September 12, 1925

The Rev. Stanley White, D.D.,
Noroton Heights, Conn.

My dear Stanley:

I got back to the offices this morning, a week late, inasmuch as Mrs. Speer and I thought we ought to go, in response to a cordial invitation from Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller, to speak at a meeting in the interest of South America held in their home in Seal Harbor last Friday. The following day we went over to Mrs. Kennedy's and spent Saturday and Sunday, and then motored home from there on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Constance and William have both learned to drive very well so that the three of us relieved one another, and we came through the long distance of nearly 600 miles in three days without any mishap or harm. It is good to be back under the load again, although the problems do not grow any simpler. We shall have a hard task filling Dr. Ewing's and Mr. Stiger's places. I found here, on arriving, your good letter of August 26th with reference to the loss of these two good friends and good men. What would you think of Fred Duncan of Englewood as a successor to Mr. Stiger? He is one of the most congenial men I know and a good lawyer who might be willing to take up Mr. Stiger's mantle. As to the Presidency of the Board, I imagine Charley Erdman would be the best man, if he would be eligible, but under the present ruling I am afraid that his relationship to the General Council would prevent his being President. I doubt whether it ought to do so, and it seems to me we would do well to bring the question in general form before the Council at its meeting this fall.

Charley Erdman has called a meeting of the Special Committee appointed to consider the peace and purity and union of the Church for some time this month in Atlantic City. I feel a little out of touch with the trends of opinion just now but no doubt this meeting will bring them into clear light.

I think I promised to send you Dr. Hewitson's address when I got back to New York. It is: Dr. William Hewitson, Knox College, Dunedin, New Zealand.

I am writing Mr. Wallis about the matter of pastoral service in the Fifth Avenue Church. I think one of their Committees has definitely put the matter of the Fifth Avenue pulpit before Dr. Kirk of Baltimore. If he took it, I imagine it would be for the preaching and not for the administrative or pastoral work, so that these would certainly have to be provided for in some way.

Schell and Wheeler have not been well this summer. Schell has suffered from carbuncles and Wheeler from a bad throat. Miss Irene Sheppard, however, as you probably know, has been elected as a Woman Secretary on the same basis

The Rev. Stanley White...2

9/12/25

as Mrs. Roys, and Nicol of Syria is coming in to help us during the year.

Miss Bryan writes that her mother is not going out to India to join Alison as he urged her to do.

Dr. Reed has had a happy visit to his son in France, going over and coming back by the new student third class ships and reporting very favorably on them.

The good friends at Kenarden were full of affectionate thoughts of you and Mrs. White. Mrs. Ebb was visiting them and Mrs. Halsey was coming up to return with them to New York.

With warm regard to Mrs. White and yourself,

Ever affectionately yours,

RES-KC

Personal

Stanley White
Monticello Heights. Conn
Aug 26th 1925

~~Die~~ 1925

Dear Robert.

I have just heard of the double sorrow that has come to the Board and to us all in the deaths of Dr Ewing and Mr Stiger - I know what these losses will mean to you personally. I have too often heard your affectionate salutation to both these men but especially to "Uncle William" not to realize what their passing will mean to you - The "Elder Statesmen" are going fast. I have written to Mrs Ewing, but know not to send a word of sympathy about Mr Stiger. What a wonderful thing it will be for him to add clear sight

to his orderly and for seeing
me in.

My sincere regards
Stanley White

Mr. G. H. 15

Wash. Salem Mass,
July 28th 1925

Dear Robert,

Thanks for your letter and its message from Dr. Hewison. I liked him very much and would like to write to him. Will you let your stenographer send me his address? I am sorry, Mr. Stiger is so poorly. He has had his full share of suffering and restriction - I will write to him at once. Will you send me his address also? Would it not be wonderful if we could literally preach "The opening of the Eyes to the blind" What ecstatic pleasure there would be in restoring the sight to such a true and superior soul as Mr. Stiger. In regard to Paul Moore Draper Church. The mere mention of such a remote possibility stirs my ^{missionary} blood as the battle does an old war-horse but frankly, Robert, I have not and am not looking for such an ambitious job. I could only think of it, if it came unsought with no suggestion from my friends, and in such manifestly providential ways, that I should feel constrained to consider it a duty to accept regardless of any risk to my health. Besides I am quite sure that

your statement that the Church would probably not consider a man of my age, is absolutely true, and that you would only be wasting your time, writing in regard to it. Nevertheless I thank you for your desire to serve me - Before I left home several of my friends, Coffin, Merrill and some others asked me if I would consider associating myself with the staff of ministers that is being proposed for the Fifth Ave Church, my work to be entirely on the Pastoral side. I am not sure, but it may be, that work of that kind might offer me a real opportunity, if not at the Fifth Ave Church, perhaps somewhere else - My twenty years at Orange would indicate that I have some qualifications in personal pastoral work and my missionary experience might be helpful along that line. I have always loved that side of the work and I do not think I would be unacceptable in the homes of those who were in trouble. If I had my Sundays free from stated pulpit work I do not think the strain would be too much. What do you think of such a suggestion? Would you feel like sounding Wallis or some other officers of the Church as to their plans - Aside from this, Robert, I have not been formulating my ideas as to future plans. I realize now that I must soon do so. Unless I am able before long to add to my very modest income I will find it very difficult to get along. Do not think

I am worried, but for my own peace
of mind I want work, such as is within
my capacity. Imagine yourself trying
to turn enforced idleness into a spiritual
resource and you will know how I feel.
You will see how natural I have fallen
into our old time familiar and con-
fidential intercourse. I trust it will
not be an intrusion. I suppose you will
already have started on your vocation.
I hope it will be a good one both as to
place and length. With my kindest re-
gards to Mrs Spier and any of the
children who may be with you -

Very sincerely yours
Stanley White

Williams, J.E.

NAVY
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION



Dec 6 - 26

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Dear Robert:

In regard to prominent
Christian leaders in
public life in China there
is a great deal of information
in the new volume of "Who's
Who - in China" published
by the China Weekly Review
but it only rarely mentions
whether they are
Christians --

If the sons of pastors
the following are prominent

W. W. Yau - whose father
was an able pastor of
the Episcopal Church and
teacher in St Johns - Yau

When Brockman & Fewes were building
is one the leading directors of the China
Merchants S.S. Co. - When a son
Zhang Kwan in the senior class in
Nanking - He is a very earnest Christian
He is preparing a volume of poems
many of them Christians hymns of free
spirit - Pastor Song was I
knew of the So Meth. Church in
Shanghai Mrs. Melrose told me
he came originally from Hainan.

His daughter married Sun Yat-Sen.
very much against the wishes of her parents
since his first wife was divorced -
Sun Yat-Sen always accounted himself
a Christian and asked that he be buried as
a Christian, which was done

has held the highest posts
as Minister to Germany
during the war - and Premier
and now appointed.

Minister to England -
You is a Christian in
training and purpose.

Dr. C. T. Wang father was
an evangelist under -
the Church Mission Society
the whole family, several
brothers and two sisters were
brought up Christians.

Dr. C. H. Wang - Wang Chong
Aini - who has most
to do with the codification
of Chinese law - and who
is regarded as one of the ablest
legal minds in China - is
son of an evangelist of the
Basle Mission Canton.
His brother Wang Kwan
is head of Hanyang
Engineering Works
and the other Wang Kwan
is active as a YMCA leader.

Kong was young & L.D. by
the influence of the
of Shantung

Since Sun Ching-shan
, as he is now called, is now
the greatest name in Chinese
thought ^{it is very significant that is always} ~~thought~~ ^{thought} ~~thought~~ ^{thought}
his sister married Mr. H. H. Kong
I met them on the steamer
going to Canton. — The son
of Pastor Song - ~~Dr. V. Song~~
is finance minister
of the Southern government
and one of the most
dominant men in
that government —
of the recently elected
Executive Commission
of the Kwantung Provincial
Government a majority
had their early training
under Christian influence

In real educational
leadership in China there
is no man rendering more
real vital service than

Sumner

NAVY
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION



SHANGHAI, CHINA.

2 -

Chang Peh-fung - He has
the best private School in
China. He had a great
influence over his friend
Tan Yuen-hu who
has done most toward
organizing Chinese Education
~~learning~~ served for longer
periods and was Constructing
as Minister of Education -
(nearly half the time) ^{June 1911} - He is
very favorable to Christianity

P. W. Kuo - did the
best work in building
up a government university
in South Eastern until
withdraw of office in Feb 1925

Dr Kuo was reared
in a Christian home &
a big majority of South
Eastern's teachers were
Christians. One third
of their administrators were
are alumni of Yanking-

Y. S. Tsao — President
of Tsing Hua College —
is one of the family of
an evangelist of the
Southern Methodist Church.
His father studied in
Vanderbilt College & I think
during the Civil War.
S. K. Tsao his brother was
the main leader in building
the Chinese YMCA in
Shanghai and still one
the most influential men
in its councils.

A sister was a very
able medical woman

He was head of the ^{Duany} Hospital
and later head of big government
hospital in Tientsin where
she died several years ago -
a brilliant buter quite
prominent in official life -
died some ten years ago -

As you saw - Pao is my
frank and outspoken in
present problems. -

Dr C. C. Wang is one the leading
men in China in Communications
and Finance. He has
always identified himself
with the Christian Cause
actively. - Graduate of Peking
University - later Illinois
University - receiving Ph.D.
in Economics and Political
Science - He was General
Director of the Far Eastern R.R.
and has always been a
leading man in the Ministry
of Communications. -
He was on the British Boxer
reparation commission.

with Lord Tillingham.

A study of who who
in China will show
a goodly proportion of graduates
of St Johns University
in diplomatic and government
service —

Christians have not figured
in military life in China.

Teng yu Tsang being
so exceptional as always
advertized by his opponents
as — the Christian General
Wu King Piao at
Kinkung was General of
Defense for Kiang
Province — He is a very
frank and upright Christian
of noble life —

If newly elected Commissioner
of the Kwangtung — Model Provincial
Government announced
on Sun Chong-shan's birthday
Nov 12 — ten in number

NAVY
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION



3.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Mr. Tamm - told me
the following underscored
are Christians in training
and sympathy

Chen Shih-chen - trained in
Japan and Victoria
Soong Tze-ning - mentioned above

Sun Tso - son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen

Hsu Kiu-Pak - Brother of
George Hsu Chien who
is Minister of Justice - and
an Extreme Radical -

Hsu Chong-ching

Li Tsai-Hsin - Commissioner of
Military affairs

Chen Tu-mei - graduate of
Union Middle School

Chau Pei-chien

Mrs. Liao Chong-hoi

Kam Hei Kwong - Graduate
Canton College
married - a full
graduate

Ma Siang-Beh is a
man of action in
Kiangsu province
and national affairs
educated in Italy &
France as a Catholic
father. —

P. S. Wu - you know
well. He graduated
from the Pei Yang Military
College - was a Güirei
or No. 1 of the old
examinations. —

He especially is constantly
funds those ^{early} influenced
by Christian Schools &
Missionaries who show
them sincere friendly and
in crucial times.

Christian teaching - ideals
and thought are exerting
a tremendous influence
upon Chinese thought.

Dr Hu Shih acknowledged
leader of the renaissance

movement in the use
of Mandarin as the best
literary vehicle - secured
copies of all O. T. and N. T.
Mandarin translations
for study - Led of those

Key Spirit Missionaries
in translating the Bible to
the vernacular Mandarin
anticipated by two or three
generations the Renaissance
Movement - today

It is a significant thing
that the astute leaders of
Catholic missions acknowledge
how far they were distanced by
Protestant missions through
their educational work. -

The Catholics are developing
schools not because Protestant
schools are failing but because
they are succeeding - not because
Protestant schools are weak
in discipline but because
they are strong incomparably

Stranger than all others -

The leadership in Education in China is passing into the hands of the younger men - who are determined policies. - W. T. Tao

director of the Educational Foundation of the American Sincere Fund - came to Hankow for grades from an interior town of Anhui - He became a Christian in College - studied two years in Columbia after graduating from the University of Hankow

Dr. Munroe considered him the most constructive leader in China in Education Our Alumni - are having a leading place in Education in China -

God has wonderfully guided Christian Education in China - It is the power of Christian leaders that

NAVY
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION



SHANGHAI, CHINA.

That is a terror to the
extremest but an
immeasurable comfort
to the best people of China.

These conferences have
made run clear the
ideal & goals - and
our school will be
run used of good for
the work

As ever Affectionately
J. Williams ^{Ym}

Mornay Williams

MORNAY WILLIAMS
LYDECKER STREET
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

27th May, 1918.

RECEIVED

MAY 29 1918 Robert E. Speer, Esq.,

Mr. Speer 156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Rob,

I have been reading your little book with great pleasure, and I find as I almost always do, that my thought as to the war coincides entirely with your own. In my thinking, I have felt that perhaps the most succinct statement in reply to the suggestion that it is inconsistent for those who are opposed to war as itself an evil, yet not only to submit to the war, but enthusiastically to support it, is to point out that a war to end war is no more anomalous than is the death of the Lord Jesus Christ to end death. The whole scheme, as I interpret it, of our Christian faith, implies that. The sending of the Son of God to earth was, in the purpose of the Father, to make him a Saviour and Lord; to destroy the enemies of man, sin and death; in the accomplishment of that purpose, he who knew no sin was made sin for us, and he who was the conqueror of death died for us. If this war is really waged as a righteous war, it has in it all the elements, not of a crusade to recover an empty tomb, but of a sacrifice unto death to break the bonds of human enslavement, and with a new meaning we can sing the old stanza of the Battle Hymn of the Republic,

5:27:1918.

"In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across
the sea,
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me:
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men
free."

The real purpose of this letter, however, is not to write about the war, but to ask whether you can tell me to what Federal official I should write in these circumstances. The American Foreign Mission Society has acquired a property at Somerville, Somerset County, New Jersey, formerly used as a home for children, a plot of ground of some ten acres, with a building, which, while not effective in some ways, has been used as a home for about twenty-five children. It is the hope of the managers that this property, which was one of the enterprises of the late Dr. Edward Judson, may eventually be remodelled so as to make it suitable for a home for missionaries' children. In the meantime Dr. Aitchison, the Home Secretary of our Board, feels that it would be well to offer it to the United States Government to be used for war purposes without charge as a temporary measure, and has asked me to write to the proper official with reference to it. I do not know at all what department to address, and as you have been in touch with the Government as the head of the War Commission of the Federal Council, I am wondering whether you could not aid me in the matter. I enclose a stamped envelope for a reply, and shall be greatly obliged for any suggestion you can make.

Ever affectionately yours,

Monsey Williams

MORNAY WILLIAMS
LYDECKER STREET
ENGLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

Dec 24, 1923

Dear Rob,

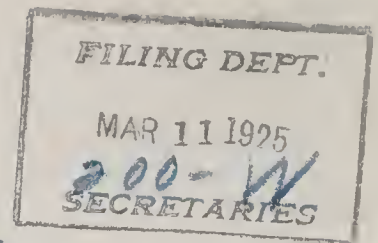
I am sending you herewith with much love and heartiest Christmas ^{greetings} an old book rebound, that you have seen before; not much of novelty, gaiety or beauty in that! one might think, but to me the book is so instinct with nervousness, so vital with life, that I could never give it to any one whom I did love as a dear friend and reverence as one in whom the same Spirit that inspired my father seventy-five years ago, till his erudition and his eloquence ^{flourished} forth in these deathless utterances, still speaks today to a changed and changing world the same message of love and power. As I have been turning these pages I have been repeatedly impressed with the modernity of the themes, treated in the first half of the nineteenth century, but read in the first half of the twentieth century. Some explanation of it you will find on p. 311, in the opening of the sermon preached in March 1844 on the Lessons of Calamity. Here, and throughout the whole book, the thought of the writer is that of a world of men, created, loved and governed by God, men ever striving, ever suffering, but never forsaken. Christ makes them free. (pp. 127-147)

I hope you may like the book, though, of course, the face and form of the writer, to me so dear, for you cannot rise in memory, but thanks be to God! we both can and do I trust share in the descent of that Spirit which informed and vitalized his words.

With best wishes ^{regards} and affectionate to Mrs. Speer and your dear ones,

Affectionately,
Mornay Williams

Mr. Robert E. Speer
Walnut St., Englewood, N.J.



March 7, 1925

The Rev. R. L. Williams, D.D.,
Lake Street Presbyterian Church,
Elmira, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Williams,

Mr. Speer sailed for South America last Saturday and among some letters which were left with me is your kind one to him of December 29th with regard to Dr. Jennings. I have learned that Dr. Jennings is now well enough to leave the hospital but that he has no place to go, and I am venturing to write to bring his case again to your attention. It may be that through your interest the church at Elmira would be willing to come to the help of this old gentleman, who is incapacitated and should not be left to suffer. As Mr. Speer explained to you Dr. Jennings's daughter is not able to assume any financial responsibility for him, but the burden of knowing that he needs care is weighing very heavily on her. It is certainly a very sad case. I know you must have many such pressing on your sympathy but I do trust that you will be able to think of some way of coming to Dr. Jennings assistance.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Mr. Speer.

C.

March 2, 1925

Miss Connell
Board of Foreign Missions
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Miss Connell:

Do you want to follow up for me with Dr. Williams in Elmira this matter of Dr. Jennings? Miss Jennings has received word that he is well enough to leave the hospital, but really has no place to go. She is, of course, unable to assume any financial responsibility for him, and the burden of knowing that he needs care which she cannot give is very heavy.

The whole matter is a very delicate one, but surely the churches in Elmira must have some way of caring for this old gentleman in these circumstances - incapacitated and with no one of his relatives who is in a position to care for him. Putting it in your hands, I am sure that you will follow it up in just the right way, so that the

feelings of everybody there will be handled with tenderness and sympathy.

This is such a nice letter from Dr. Williams that I feel sure he will be both wise and kind in all that he does.

Thank you again for your constant care for all of us. I am

Yours affectionately,

Anna Bailey Spear
P.

EBS EP

Dictated but not read

R. L. Williams

Lake Street Presbyterian Church
ELMIRA, N. Y.

DEC 31 1924

December 29, 1924

Mr. Speer

Dr. Robert E. Speer
156 Fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Speer:-

I have had to delay a little in replying to your letter concerning Dr. Jennings. The holiday season has been more crowded this year than usual, and could not get in touch with Dr. Jennings as soon as had intended.

I have talked with Mrs. Verne Wells, who is a cousin of Dr. Jennings. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have called upon him at the hospital. Mr. Wells is looking after the Dr.'s affairs. They tell me that he has perhaps fifty dollars outstanding on his books, but so far as they can learn, has no other resources.

I have called on Dr. Jennings at the hospital, and yesterday found him quite improved. He has partially recovered the use of his right side which was paralyzed. He seemed cheerful, and expressed the expectation of full recovery, but said that whatever was God's will he was resigned.

So far as I can learn now, the Dr. is being cared for at the hospital by the city. Of course, he will be taken care of there until his recovery, or until there is some definite change in his condition. I fear that at his age he will not be able to practice again after such an illness. What provision can be made for him later on, I do not know. But I am sure that Mr. and Mrs. Wells will see that he does not want, although they are not in a position to personally provide for him for long. I shall keep in touch with the matter, and shall be glad to give you further information later.

I find Dr. Jennings to be a man of refinement, who has had rather a varied experience. Probably he has not been much of a success. But he is a man who in his old age should not be allowed to suffer for the necessities.

Thank you for calling my attention to this matter, for I hope to be of some little comfort and service to this old man.

Fraternally yours,

R. L. Williams

Wishard, John A.

729 Beall Ave.
Wooster, Ohio
Sept. 7, 1937

My dear Robert:

How good your letter was to me, and how helpful it was, you probably will never know. I have not written you personally about the death of dear Harriet for the reason that I had so many letters to write that I simply did not get to it. But we did send you the clipping from the Indianapolis News.

Mrs. Wishard died on Tuesday, August 10th. As you know she had been an invalid for nearly a year, requiring the services of a nurse constantly. Early in July she fell in our drawing room and sustained a fracture of the hip. She did very well for two or three weeks, the terminal cause of death, namely, a pernicious anemia then appeared. The Friday before she left us she called me to her side and with great difficulty told me that her work was done and that she understood fully the end was near. Her life ended with no regrets except those incident to leaving her friends and dear ones.

When I review in my mind her long and wonderful leadership in every good work, her years seem to me to be one grand symphony. Charles Wishart in speaking at her funeral said that he had never known anyone in his life more God-centered.

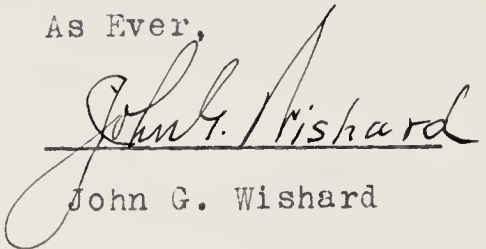
Her great service to the Board of Missions will never be fully known. The work of the missionaries was first in her thoughts. For years every Monday afternoon there was a meeting in her home for prayer and discussion of mission problems. This meeting was attended by the missionaries on furlough and others deeply interested in the cause. With her, missions were not a perfunctory affair. For many years she was chairman of the committee representing the college for the homes of

furloughed missionaries here in Wooster. Her acquaintance seemed to reach each of our mission fields.

I have not spoken of my own loss or the loss of our family for that is irreparable. I think the best thing to do is to draw the curtain across one of the most beautiful vistas of life and remain silent. I feel sure if she could have read all the loving messages that have come to me about her, she would have been, of all people, most surprised at this out-pouring of genuine tribute. She sleeps in Crown Hill cemetery, Indianapolis.

With affectionate greetings, I remain,

As Ever,


John G. Wishard

Dr. Robert E. Speer
Lakeville, Conn.

Charles Wood

Church of the Covenant,
Washington, D.C.

57

Dear Dr. Spear

I have just finished reading
"The Empire & The New World" with
great pleasure & profit. It is
the most sane & broad minded &
altogether convincing study of
"the world as the subject of
domination" of which I know.
It will do every body good who
reads it. - Much more kindest

& Scoffin alive. It adds my
appreciation to the debt the Church
owes you.

Very sincerely yours

Charles Wood.

Jaco S. St.

Dec 3/20,

Memoranda 6th 1935-

MRS. CHARLES WOOD
THE GREEN HILL FARMS
OVERBROOK, PHILA., PA.

My dear D.: Dear

Your letter came this morning and I hasten to return the list of books you had selected. But the "library" in the meantime, had all been promised, & accepted! It seemed that Wroter College - Ohio - was the ideal place for it in every way.

The very little mind that my husband has left, somehow absorbed -

Perfect as a Soul could be, & is absolutely un-
sullied in every way! He writes an occasional note, —
some have meaning like this one:— "Silly things seem
to me strange & weird — but I am going quietly
& hopefully, and will try & tell you what it
when it is made clear to me". He makes many
poetic remarks about things, especially the sky, that
he loves so much:— "Those clouds look so gentle
& kind, I am sure they are trying to help some one."
Again:— "I hope the power that made the won-
derful clouds, will also watch over us all, and
make us what we can be: & that the simplest
elements we possess maybe makes the permanent ones."
"See! all the leaves are falling and covering up the
squirrels!" Usually he is in a fog: but happy.

Again thanking you so very much for your kind
suggestions in the matter of Dr. Woods' book, &
regretting so much it is not now possible to
be of use to your daughter in Peiping.

Yours Cordially & Gratefully

Oliver C. Wood

the idea, so I put it to him; & he
was more than delighted about the dis-
position of his library! He evidently realizes
his precious books could no longer be
of any use to himself. Perhaps I did
not tell you he is passing the rest
of his life in a hospital for the
"Mentally ill"? His mind is worked
out; but his beautiful nature re-
mains untouched by time and change.
and I feel greatly blessed that I
have the privilege of watching his
^{gentle} pure and earnest soul (beyond
influence of his mind) just as

Cyrus E. Woods



DE LAND
FLORIDA

Hotel Putnam, January 31st, 1925.

Dr. Robert E. Speer,

New York.

My dear Dr. Speer:

I thank you many, many times for your kind letter of the 28th inst.

I am, as you know, deeply interested in the work our American Churches are doing in Japan. Their representatives there are not only performing a religious service, but they are also performing a very valuable diplomatic service in presenting the proper American view point and American ideals to the Japanese people. Our American missionaries come in such close touch with the Japanese people as to give them opportunities which are not obtainable in any other way, and they are thus doing a valuable work in helping to maintain the historic friendship between our country and Japan.

With my kindest regards, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Cyrus E. Woods.

Woods, Cyrus E.

Greensburg, Pennsylvania,

November 24, 1924

6.12
2017

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
President Federal Council of the Churches
of Christ in America,

My dear Dr. Speer:

It is with very deep regret that I cannot accept the invitation of the Federal Council to discuss the Japanese situation at its Quadrennial Meeting in Atlanta. As I had exceptional opportunity, however, to learn at first hand the recent developments in the relations between the United States and Japan, I gladly comply with Dr. Gulick's request and place this information at your disposal:-

The Japanese Exclusion Act was, in my judgment, an international disaster of the first magnitude, - a disaster to American diplomacy in the Far East, a disaster to American business, a disaster to religion and the effective work of our American churches in Japan.

The ultimate consequences of that act cannot yet be fully forecast, for what we do or fail to do during the coming year or two will determine the degree of the disaster. The right handling of the question in the near future will, indeed, go far toward wiping out the harm that has been done. Failure to take appropriate action will confirm, deepen and extend it.

Few Americans appreciate what happened, partly because they are not acquainted with Japan's history of recent decades, partly because they fail to understand just what Japan's contention really is, and partly because they are not personally familiar with the Japanese question in this country. Sensational press reports coupled with mischievous politics have created mistaken ideas regarding the real issue.

✓ The purpose of Congress was, no doubt, to stop further Japanese immigration, on the assumption that a flood of Japanese was still entering the United States. Congress could not have realized that Japan accepted the principle of exclusion in 1908, since which date the Japanese Government has been loyally cooperating with the Government of the United States in carrying out that policy. As a result of the Gentlemen's Agreement, then entered into, more Japanese males have left the United States than have entered by 22,737. The coming of Japanese women to join their husbands or to be married to young men already here, permitted by the Agreement, has resulted in an increase of foreign born Japanese in Continental America during the ~~sixteen~~ sixteen years for which we have the figures (1909-1923) of only 8,681.

141

0.10'
m. E. S.

Dr. Robert E. Speer

-2-

Japan, moreover, had officially stated more than once that she was prepared to make the provisions of the Agreement even more rigid. She officially stated that the drastic restriction of immigration into America is a domestic matter concerning which she has nothing to say.

It is, therefore, clear that what Congress wanted could have been secured with Japan's cordial consent and cooperation. It is also clear that the issue in the mind of Japan was not immigration but something else.

From the standpoint of my special opportunities of knowledge, I wish to state with utmost clearness and emphasis that what Japan resented was not exclusion but humiliating race discrimination. And the tragedy lies in the fact that Congress could have secured what it felt needful and yet have secured it in a way that would have avoided affronting Japan; would have preserved the historic friendship and promoted the practice of cooperation in dealing with this and with every difficult issue in the problems of the Far East.

Without one compensating advantage Congress has thrown away one of the most important American assets in solving the problems of the Pacific and has, at the same time, created utterly needless feelings of mortification, humiliation and distrust, with fresh and as yet unknowable potential factors of difficulty in maintaining the permanent peace of the Far East.

The remarkable changes within Japan herself and in her policies in China and Siberia that flowed out of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament, which were fundamentally due to the rising power of the liberal movement in Japan, together with the extraordinary appreciation by Japan of America's prompt and generous help in her hour of calamities of earthquake and fire, had given America unparalleled influence in the inner life of Japan. America, philanthropic, democratic, Christian, stood before Japan as a nation that in many of the most important elements of civilization was to be emulated and followed. Full cooperation with America in all the difficult problems of the new day was fast becoming the accepted ideal of Japan's people as the true way for them.

Seldom, if ever, has the potential influence of one nation on the free inner life of another been so ascendant as was America's influence in Japan in January, 1924. It was powerfully affecting every phase of Japan's mental outlook, political developments and alignments, business relations, educational procedures, and international friendships and policies. Japan had developed a fine trust in America's spirit of justice, fair play and humanity. Christianity, slowly disclosed to them through decades of faithful missionary work, was suddenly revealed to the entire people as really molding the life of the American people, giving them not only the ideals but also the actual practice of programs for peace, for brotherhood and for service to humanity.

0.16
14 E.S.
Dr. Robert E. Speer

-3-

✓
When, therefore, word reached Japan that an immigration bill had been introduced in Congress, containing a section aimed at the Japanese, little attention was paid to it because it was regarded as merely another expression in Congress of the familiar anti-Japanese spirit of the Pacific Coast. And it was supposed that the Department of State would be able, as hitherto, to persuade Congress of the unwisdom and needlessness of the proposed law.

When, however, it became clear in April that the bill would pass in spite of the objections of Secretary Hughes and President Coolidge, in spite of the offers of the Japanese Government to make any desired adjustments of the Agreement, in spite of the knowledge that such a law would affront and deeply wound the inmost heart and soul of the Japanese people, in spite of the honorable fulfillment by Japan of the Gentlemen's Agreement, then an America suddenly loomed before them which in their judgment was wholly different from the America they had learned to work with, to trust, to admire and to be grateful to.

✓
✓
It was as though the Good Samaritan in the New Testament parable, after delivering the wounded and bleeding traveler to the inn-keeper with a gift for his keep, had suddenly drawn off, doubled up his fist and planted a stunning blow on the face of the man he had just succored. Japan was bewildered, disappointed, dismayed and indignant. She could hardly believe it.

✓
Delegations from all classes of society, from the highest to the lowest, called upon me in Tokyo. Strong men, national leaders, in tones of deepest concern and sometimes in tears, pled with me to tell America what was happening, hoping thereby that Congress might be brought to realize the situation before it was too late.

✓
✓
A Japanese committed suicide near the American Embassy in protest and in expiation of Japan's honor. His pathetic letter told of his acceptance of the Christian faith because it disclosed a God of all mankind, a God of love and a world of human brotherhood. This Christian teaching had satisfied his inner craving. But this Exclusion Act of America had shattered his faith; Christianity was itself false; there is no God, no universal brotherhood.

✓
A prominent Japanese pastor, a graduate of Yale, told me that his people could not understand why a country which sent missionaries abroad preaching the doctrine of the brotherhood of mankind, could make such a discrimination. It can readily be seen from this that the Christian movement in Japan has been dealt a staggering blow.

✓
Americans should realize that Japan was concerned, not with the question of immigration, but with that of race humiliation. Japan and all her people, from highest to lowest, wish to be accepted and treated as one of the equal races of mankind. All emphatically repudiate any implication that color and race are badges of inferiority or unfitness to be given equality of race treatment in any part of the world. I believe

0.11. M.E.S.
Dr. Robert E. Speer

-4-

Congress had no deliberate intention to humiliate and affront Japan. It nevertheless in fact did so.

What Congress desired might have been entirely and easily secured without in the least affronting Japan's honor, dignity or self respect and international prestige.

There was no intrinsic conflict between the purposes of Congress and the desires of Japan.

✓
✓ LIT.
The consequences of the Exclusion law, if not soon overcome, grave beyond all ordinary comprehension. It will affect business intercourse, turning to Europe and elsewhere trade that would normally have come here.

✓
Japan cannot fail to turn for her international fellowship, cooperation and inspiration toward those nations and Governments which regard her honor, dignity and self-respect and away from us, unless we change our manner and our law.

The military party in Japan and the tendency to set in sharp antithesis the Yellow races against the White have been given a mighty impulse, portending disaster to Japan, to China and to the whole world in proportion as the movement succeeds.

In proportion as militarism is ascendant in Japan will it be difficult for America to reduce her load of Armament, even though no actual armed conflict comes for many decades, and the economic and social disaster to America of ever increasing Armaments on the Pacific can not be easily estimated.

That which now needs to be done is to follow the suggestion of Secretary Hughes. He asked that Japan be placed on the quota basis. This would admit only 146 immigrants annually until July, 1927, and thereafter only 150. This amount is negligible and I am sure that in the enforcement of such a provision, America will have the loyal cooperation of the Japanese Government.

✓
I am, therefore, of opinion, and in that opinion I know you will concur, that while the question is a difficult one and beset with many thorny aspects, yet it is one which our Christian leaders must face, and for which a Christian and a practical solution must be found.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) CYRUS E. WOODS

Ahmednagar.

Nov 11. 1937

Dear Dr. Spier: ⁵³

I am enclosing
herewith a copy
of a letter re
the recent Annual
Meeting. I know
you will be
interested.

I also Enclose

Fr D. Speer.

AS from
Ahmednagar, India,
November 4, 1937.

Wright, Horace K.

Dear Friends:-

This letter is being written in Satara, where we are en route home from Panhala, where our Western India Mission held the Annual Meeting. The meetings began on Thursday night, October 21st, with a sermon by the Rev. M. W. Strahler. This was well done. On Friday and Saturday we had the usual Pre-Mission Conference. But the Programme was unusual. The out-standing speakers were Dr. D. A. McGavran of the Disciples of Christ Mission, Jubbulpore, and the Rev. J. B. Weir, the new Secretary of the India Council. Dr. McGavran's theme was Christian Expansion through Mass-Movement, quite the most absorbing, most scientific presentation of the subject I have known. By a co-incidence, Bishop J. W. Pickett of the Methodist Church was presenting the same theme at the Annual Meeting of the General Council of the American Marathi Mission in Ahmednagar. These leaders and others with them sense great developments within the very near future. Our own newly-returned-from-furlough, Dr. John L. Goheen, also stressed the same theme. Dr. Weir was excellent in his devotional addresses and his presentation of the theme, "The Church and the Mission". Our Communion Service was held in Belfry Cottage and was conducted by Dr. J. E. Napp and the Rev. N. N. Khabade, both gowned in the white robes, with red tabs, which they wear in their regular ministrations in the Church in Kolhapur. The theme of Dr. Napp's meditation and the meditations of the other speakers was "Going Forward". The devotional services were of a high order. Dr. I. Orr from the L. M. S. Hospital at Neyoor, South India, took as the basis of his remarks that incidents in Kings where one of the School of the Prophets lost "his axe-head". He stressed this again and again--"losing one's axe-head". Mrs. Richardson was also quite good.

As one looks back on the meetings one thinks in terms of certain phrases--Dr. Orr's "losing one's axe-head". Mr. Strahler played with one theme "locking the key in the cash-box". Alvin Wilson stressed.. "looking at things objectively" and another was picked up on a phrase frequently used,--"the corporate mind".

One of the important matters taken in hand was the Re-organization of the Mission. The Committee included Mrs. R. H. H. Goheen, Mrs. Richardson and Dr. J. L. Goheen. The out-standing features of the Re-organization effected were -- a smaller Executive Committee, five members only: a more compact organization of the Departmental Committees: a Committee for ~~the~~ Nomination; etc. Following the plan adopted the organization was set up as follows:--Mr. Lyon, Pres; Dr. J. L. Goheen, Secretary; Mr. J. C. Kincaid, Treasurer; Miss B. H. Freeman, Statistician. The new Executive Committee members are Dr. J. L. Goheen, Mr. Lyon, Dr. R. H. H. Goheen, Mr. Strahler and the undersigned. Mr. Kincaid as Treasurer and the Board's Attorney heads the Property Committee. The matter of our relationship with the Inter-Mission Business Office, Bombay, and the method of keeping accounts took up considerable time. We are still associated with this Office and we are hoping that that following the retirement of Mr. G. Dunbar the Board will place in this Bombay Office one who will be the Treasurer for the three Indian Missions.

You will want to know what arrangements were made for the work. A few staccato sentences must suffice to give you the information you want. Mrs. E. W. Simpson continues in Islampur until the end of March, 1938, when she proceeds on furlough, Islampur Station then to become a part of Sangli Station until Annual Meeting of 1938. Rev. and Mrs. R. A. Wilson, after struggling bravely with the problems of the Kodoli Community Middle School, have requested that they be assigned to evangelistic service. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kincaid are to be transferred to Kodoli on June 1, 1938, to be in charge of the

entire work there, while the Wilsons and the Rev. H. G. Howard are on furlough. Mr. Howard indicated that on his return from furlough he would be willing to serve the Mission in any Station whatsoever. As for Kolhapur, -with the Napps on furlough, the work done by them has been divided between Mr. Strahler and Miss C. L. Seiler. Miss Deen continues her relationship with the Mission until about June 1, 1938. She is to be married to the Principal of the Vengurla High School during the Hot-Season. There is some hope that Miss Ruth Grierson, formerly associated with Miss Deen in the Esther Patton School, will return to this important work, bringing her mother with her. The Mission took action definitely approving Miss G's bringing her Mother with her. In case Miss Grierson does not return, the Mission hopes to secure a very fine Indian lady to become Principal, a Miss Merci Cornelius, Dr. and Mrs. G. C. Graham, our new missionaries, who land in Bombay this week, have been assigned to Kolhapur for language study. Miss Shaefer continues in the Mary E. Wanless Hospital, where with Dr. M. Timothy, she has done good work and kept that institution "out of the red". As for Miraj, -we shall lose Dr. Orr who returns to his Mission and to his own Hospital, where he will become the head, vice Dr. H. Somerville, who is resigning. The Mission cabled to the Board, requesting that Dr. and Mrs. John R. Scudder be sent to Miraj. The big problem there is the question as to whether the Medical School shall be continued. The Christian Medical Association of India, Burma and Ceylon will take up the question of a Medical College at meeting to be held during the Xmas vacation. It is reported that Dr. E. H. Hume now surveying the mission-medical-situation ~~and~~ in India, has been impressed by what Miraj has to offer in the way of material for a medical institution. Dr. Othniel I. Devdatta has been continued as the head of the Medical School. Dr. Frank is hard at work, trying to improve the internal situation and to keep the institution from piling up a deficit. It is gratifying to report that so far none of our medical institutions have a deficit and Dr. Frank assures us that he thinks he will be able to keep Miraj solvent. At present the surgery is being done by Dr. Orr and Dr. Aravattigi, Don Medaris, after a period of service as a Professor in the Medical School is returning to America. He intends to study Medicine. Miss M. Craig, on her way back to India with Miss M. Krug, is expected to be in Miraj, and a special Committee has divided the work among the nurses assigned to the Hospital. The Wanless Sanatorium is keeping up its record of solid work, under the management of Dr. W. M. G. Jones, ably assisted by Miss A. Meuttman on the nursing side. If there ever was a person with a sense of Mission it is ~~Miss~~ Miss Meuttman. She, who experiences a recovery from tuberculosis definitely feels herself called to the ministry of tubercular patients. Dr. D. B. Updegraff leaves Nipani at the end of this month to join Mrs. Updegraff on furlough. They with the Napps will be residing in Princeton, N. J. Miss V. S. Strobbridge will be in charge of the work in Nipani. Dr. A. L. Jadhav is still in charge of Lafayette Hospital. The Nipani Church has called D. A. Patekar to be the Pastor.

A special paragraph for Ratnagiri, --the Committee on the Merging of Schools presented a report, looking forward to the closing of the Theodore Carter Memorial School. This question came up before the Central Committee. Indians were present, including the Rev. P. Ranabhise and S. S. Chavan, the Head-Master. We also had with us Dr. F. Benjamin who indicated his desire to come at his own charges to the Annual Meeting to present his view of the situation in Ratnagiri. We had a good debate on this question, one of the best speeches being made by the Ratnagiri Pastor. Dr. R. H. H. Goheen was also good. The upshot ~~all~~ of it all was the decision that with the exception of the babies in the orphanage who are to be transferred with their nurse to the Alice Home, the work is to be continued as arranged at the

last Annual Meeting. The report of the Rev. V. A. Satralkar was excellent and he was continued in charge of the District Work and Village Schools. There was no question as to dismissing him from Mission service, his work had been too satisfactory. Now note, --- on their return from furlough Rev. and Mrs. F. O. Conser are to be in Ratnagiri. The wording of the resolution is to the effect that Mr. Conser is to be ~~the~~ under the direction of Mr. Strahler. The Mission displayed considerable concern and conviction that same arrangement need to be made --- such as has been made for a well-known and successful missionary in the North --- that Mr. Conser have no concern for or handling of finances. The Station is to be continued under the direction of Vengurla Station until Annual Meeting of 1938, this being the reversal of the situation that provided a number of years ago when Vengurla was regarded as the out-standing station of Ratnagiri. Considerable satisfaction was expressed on every hand with the way the Indian leaders at Ratnagiri had met the challenge of the year. Indeed there are some members of the Mission who feel very strongly that Ratnagiri should be kept exclusively in order to give our Indian leaders an opportunity to show what they may be enabled to accomplish.

As for Sangli the out-standing feature was the approval of that Station's turning over a very definite part of the evangelistic work to the District Committee. It is confidently hoped that one of the Mass Movements will take place in Sangli. Dr. McGavran visited Sangli. It is also hoped to secure Bishop J. W. Pickett and the National Christian Council to survey our field. Mr. Kincaid continues in charge of the Sangli Industrial and Agricultural School until June 1, when he proceeds to Kodoli. Mrs. J. L. Goheen, with some Swiss goats, is due in Bombay within the next two weeks. As for Vengurla, --- the work there is proceeding apace. I have already written to some of you regarding the very remarkable Church Building which is now under the process of erection, opposite the main gate of the Hospital, on the road leading to the Camp. This will be a real-honest-to-goodness-Church. Dr. Rob told me at Panhala that he was receiving money that will enable him to purchase some beautiful pulpit furniture. The new missionaries for Vengurla are very fine. They passed their first year's language examination in less than 9 months from their arrival in India. Dr. Rob with his usual fine spirit has so divided the surgical work in St. Luke's between the three --- the other being Dr. Sumitraw S. Masoji --- that each surgeon has two operating days each week. Dr. Rob is a Master in the field of internal organization and is securing for each of his colleagues a full opportunity for the development of the individual genius. Anne Goheen is still in charge of the High School and will be until Mr. G. V. Moses returns from America. She states that after that she will become the Matron of the Hospital. The Lyons were invaluable in Committee and other work at Panhala. I regard Wilber Lyon as one of our best men. He does not allow himself to be stampeded by anything or anybody and his essential approach to all problems is in the spirit of conciliation. He also used in one of his addresses a phrase which though perhaps not his own expresses his own philosophy --- "A Technique for Co-operation in Conflict". Faye Freese was her happy self and regaled us with one or two of rich stories from a varied experience. Mary Krug is due back early in December.

I should add one additional item --- our representatives on the India Council are Messrs. Lyon and Strahler.

To finish the picture in a sentence or two, --- Mrs. Wright and I are still in Ahmednagar with the best "set-up" we have ever had and with the largest enrolment we have ever had. You former residents of South Maharashtra, who used to think that Ahmednagar was so far away from

will be interested to know that we have more than 50 teachers in training with us from Native States, most of whom come from such States as Kolhapur, Sangli, Savant Vada, etc. That is all about our work. We may write you more later.

Now we are quite aware that many of you have been profoundly concerned over the state of the Western India Mission. We have had letters from some of you which contain such phrases as--"what can be the matter with the dear Mission". I understand that Dr. Speer asked an prominent missionary of another Board--"what can be done to save Western India Mission". We have indeed come through some very troublesome experience. The reasons we shall not attempt to diagnose. We shall simply use that phrase of Dr. Orr's---we lost our "axe-heads" some-where. Some members of the Mission looked forward to this meeting with real dread. I daresay that we have never put more prayer into a meeting than we have this year. The Oxford Group technique for the settlement of individual and group difficulties has its influence, and although I am not a grouper, with success, I think. There was many a face-to-face threshing out of individual and group problems. One member of the Mission announced publicly that he would welcome the approach of anyone who felt that he was wrong and stated that he would make the criticism an occasion of prayer. We skated on thin ice more than once. But we were enabled---note that phrase--to get on. We have lived too deeply to get away from the scars of the last three years. But we have turned a very bad corner in our corporate experience. Dr. Richardson, veteran of more than 30 Mission Meetings, stated that this was one of the best that we have had. And so we go on into another era of Christian living and Christian service. We were very conscious of your prayers, during this period, and we trust that we shall enjoy them during the years ahead. And so----

A very brief personal note,--our two daughters, Alice Kepler Wright and Mary Adelaide Wright are in America. Alice is studying as Freshman in Mount Holyoke, her Mother's Alma Mater. Mary is studying in Northfield Seminary. She is living in Northfield with her grandparents, Dr. and Mrs. E. Fairbank, who ~~are~~ have retired after more than 44 years of service in the American Marathi Mission of the American Board. Our Lydia and our Theodore, popularly known as "Teddy", are in Woodstock. They will be returning for the long-winter vacation during the first week in vacation.

Having written thus at length, please do not expect a Xmas letter from me.

The Season's Greetings to each and all who read this letter.

Sincerely yours,

Harold K. Hughes

The Union Training College, Report for 1937.
Ahmednagar, India

For the sake of those who have not seen this institution, except in imagination--or not at all, picture a big compound, extending from the main road to the station on one side, through to a street leading to the bazaar on the other, with a set of buildings, some of grey stone, some of mud brick, one a former Mission Bungalow called Graham House which now houses a Hospital of six beds upstairs, with a small dispensary, library, one class room, a Prayer Room fitted up by Dr. and Mrs. E. Fairbank in memory of Adelaide Fairbank Wright, an office for the Principal and a room for the clerk, with a spacious room for the staff in which to rest and study and a sizable store-room at the back. The other buildings are class-room and hostel buildings, not too fine--but serving the purpose.

This institution was established in 1864 one of six institutions established by Christian Literature Society in India. For about 40 years, the Principal was J. Haig, a Scotsman. He was a real teacher and administrator and a great man. He rendered significant service and has left a lasting impression many students still living in Western India.

On his retirement in 1907, the institution was taken over by the American Marathi Mission under the Principalship of Rev. A. H. Clark. It then became a Union Institution. The first to join was the Church of Scotland, to be followed by the Church Missionary Society. The Western India Mission of the Presbyterian Church and the Bombay Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The present Principal, Rev. H. K. Wright, came to the work in January 1925. Since that time the School has grown from a Training School, teaching up to the Vernacular Seventh Standard, to a Training College, carrying the Ist and IIInd Years and finally, for the last two years, the Third Year Classes. The College has drawn students not only from Western British India; but from 9 Native States,--This year from Janjira, Aundh, Phaltan, Miraj Junior, Miraj Senior, Sangli, Kolhapur, Kurudvadi, Savantvadi. There are also students from private Societies, one each from two private societies in Goa, one from a society in Satara and one from the Aryan Edcl. Society, Bombay. This year there came applications from 59 teachers in the Bombay Corporation Schools; but Government did not allow their admission.

In 1925, the candidates first appeared for the Government First Year Examinations for Training College. In 1927, Govt. permission was given to open a Second Year Class and Ahmednagar was made an examination Centre. In 1935, permission was granted to start a Third Year Class. In 1936, six students appeared from this ~~institution~~ class and all passed. In 1937, 24 out of 25 passed in this class. During 1928-1937 students have passed the Government Examinations and have gone out throughout the Presidency to teach.

No. of Christians---	3rd Year 8---	IIInd Year 97---	Ist Year 201---	Total 306
No. of Hindus----	IIIrd Year 21---	IIInd Year 23---	Ist Year 47---	Total 91
No. of Moslems----	IIIrd Year 1---	IIInd Year 3---	Ist Year 2---	Total 6

Grand Total. 403

In the current year there are students from 13 Missions as follows;

Mission-----	IIIrd Year-----	IIInd Year--	Ist Yr.	Total
1. American Marathi	1	3	2	6
2. Church of Scotland	.	3	3	6
3. Pres. Church in the U.S.S.	2	2	5	9
4. Methodist Episcopal	1	2	2	5
5. Church Missionary Society	1	1	4	6
6. Australian Church of Christ	1	1	1	3
7. Church of Brethren	.	.	1	1
Soc. of St. John, Evangelist	.	1	.	1

9. Free Methodist Mission	.	.	2	2
10. Church of Nazarene Mission	.	.	1	1
11. Roman Catholic Mission	.	1	2	3
12. S.P.G. Mission	3	.	4	7
13. Boys' Christian Home Mission.	.	.	1	1

Christians	9	14	28	51
Hindus	25	11	22	58
Mohamedans	1	1	1	3

Total 112 students

For the year 1937 the examination results have been as follows:

	Sent up	Passed
IIIrd Year	25	24
IIInd Year	14	9
Ist Year	39	29
	78	62

THE STAFF.

Our Staff, besides the Principal and Mrs. Wright includes Dr. P.G. Bhagvat, Master of Theology, Princeton, M.A. from Columbia University; Ph.D. from N.Y. University; who teaches subjects pertaining to educational developments and one Marathi Class. He conducts the Sunday Service for students which is held every Sunday morning for some 150 students from the two High Schools and the Union Training College. He also conducts a class for illiterates and is available as a speaker for various occasions in and about Ahmednagar.

Mr. S.C. Valimbe, B.A., B.T., B.Sc., with Government Diploma in Accountancy, teacher of Mathematics.

Mr. R.G. Ranade, M.Sc., with honours in Mathematics and Science from the University of Nagpur; --- teacher of Science.

Mr. M.K. Rishi, P.E. from Wilson College, who has been on the staff for 45 years and though he is now at the age of retirement still teaches Marathi with such efficiency that he has no failures among his students.

Mr. D.R. Vadekar, IIIrd Year Trained from the Government Training College, Poona the first Administrative Officer of the City of Ahmednagar, teacher of Marathi and of Practice Teaching.

Mr. R.L. Gaikwad, IIIrd Year Trained in Poona. Has been with the Institution for 40 years. He is in charge of the schedule of Practice Teaching and arranges some 4000 practice lessons which must be taught every year. Each student must teach 30 lessons.

Mr. S.G. Honap, B.Ag., B.Sc., with special work in Agriculture and sugar cane culture in Coimbtore, who has charge of the school farm of some 12 Acres, where experiments are carried on by the students in the culture of African Bazri, Soya Beans, Pusa wheat and cotton etc.

Special teachers for special subjects are:

Dr. V.O. Satralkar looks after the health of the students and teaches a class. There is a Hospital room with six beds for the sick. He examines all College and Model School students.

Mr. P.N. Dongre, IIIrd Year Trained from the Union Training College teacher of drill and a Scout Master. He also teaches handwork.

Mr. B.K. Rukadikar, IIInd Year Trained at the U.T.C. teacher of drill and games.

The Government grant amounts to about Rs. 6000.

There is also a Model School with 200 boys in classes ranging from Kindergarten through the 7th Standard. The girls are taken care of in the Girls' School in the adjoining Compound. These boys come from homes in the adjoining community and are so poor that

that many of them are under-nourished. For this reason, a free meal is given by the school once a day to 40 of the poorest. Cod-liver oil is also given, and in some years milk is given to the ones whose names are recommended by the Doctor.

Last year a Kindergarten was started and for the first time, a woman teacher appeared in the school. She was trained in the Kindergarten Training School, Sholapur and is a good teacher of the 22 little ones who are on her roll. There is also a woman teacher in the First Standard this year.

Religious Education is given in both the Model School and the Training College. The College classes are for the Christian students. A few of the non-Christians attend. There is in the College, a daily Worship service for all students which is conducted by the Principal. Several non-Christian students have testified to the help this has been to them. They sing the hymns of the Christian hymnal with enthusiasm and some have written back to ask copies of the Bible and Hymnal. Some have come in person to ask for them. There is also a Sunday afternoon service for all students. A few weeks ago, at the request of some of the non-Christian students, Dr. Bhagvat gave a summary of the life of Christ. There are various outside speakers who come from time to time. Among those have been this year, Mr. D.N. Tilak, who explained the circumstances under which some of the hymns were written by his father, Rev. Shantvanrav L. Salvi, who spoke on the interpretation of Indian Bhajans, Dr. John L. Goheen who spoke on the ~~13th~~ 13th Chapter of the 1st Corinthians, Rev. M.W. Strahler of Kolhapur, has held conferences on the subject of Sex Hygiene. Other contributions have been made from time to time by men with a Message from outside.

There is a Sunday school for some 190 students in the Old Church which adjoins the College Compound, where Model School teachers and College students teach.

In all these activities, the Leaven is at work.

It is a strategic Task. There is no limit to the possibilities of interpreting the Master Teacher and Friend-- in proportion as we keep close to Him and live His Life throughout the daily round when countless opportunities come, through teaching and through fellowship.

